THE WHITE ROSETTE AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 103 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

19, Rampart Row.

MATHERAN MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

MAY 1917.

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Organised by

MRS. KHAREGHAT.

One Prize to every ten tickets,

TICKETS Re. 1.

Send all you have for the great Lucky Bag. All gifts will be most acceptable. Nothing is too big, nothing is too small.

Some very valuable gifts have already been received including small pearl necklaces, eardrops, rings, statuetts, plated ware, furniture and others too numerous to mention.

Tickets are obtainable from

Mrs. N. F. Servai, Hughes Road.

Miss Framjee Mehta, New Queen's Road.

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee, 162, Hornby Road.

All gifts for the Lucky Bag should be sent to

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. Kemp & Co. have very kindly consented to do all the packing free of charge.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No: 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital	Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve	Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,

Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,259,000

Head Office:

25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,00
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Mooy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.

SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLERS LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KENNAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do, Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,

Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,

Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,

Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.

Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

The rendezvous of the elite of BOMBAY

A. VIANELLI,

Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-0 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 BALES OF BERAR AND BENGAL COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (TUESDAY the 1st day of May 1917 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Godown of Vardhman Jethsey at Vardhman Line, Colaba Cotton Green, the following:—

227 bales of Bengal Cotton (damaged by fire and water) and loose cotton.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE ETC. OF MAJOR P. K. WATTAL Esq., ASSTT. ACCTT.-GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Carved Household specially made to Order), Furniture by Well-known Makers, Humber's bicycle with stand, Platedware by Reed and Barton, Glassware, Crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th May of May 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well known makers, consisting of large telescopic dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined spring-cushioned drawing room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book-case, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, rocking chairs, reclining sofas dressing and writing tables marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hat-stands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, hall and table lamps English camera complete with accessories, flower vases, hall mark solid silver centre piece under glass dome English table clock, rich engravings and pictures selected seasonwood bedroom furniture, single and double iron bedsteads, soil linen baskets, Curzon chairs, bird cage, washhand table, filter, palm stands blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs Durrie and Persian carpets, English ice box with refrigerator, table ornaments, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of P. K. Wattal Esq. Asstt.-Accts-General, Secretariat and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Reclamation ground, Colaba, in Khimji Visram's Jatha No. 69, on account of the concerned:—

About 800 full pressed bales of Khimji Vishram's Cotton (Bengal and Viramgaum) slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large heap of Loose Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT LANOVLA WITHIN EASY REACH FROM RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY the 27th instant sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, by order of the owner the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground admeasuring about one acre and 2 gunthas; situated in Government Revenue Survey No. 103 of Lanovli, Taluka Mavel Poona District and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a Road twenty-five feet wide provided by Mahadeo Chintaman Wadeker and communicating in an easterly direction with the Main Road between the town of Lanovli and Sakorpather, on or towards the West by a vacant land in the ownership of Mr. James Morris, on or towards the South by vacant land owned by the Trustees of Methodist Episcopal church, Bombay Conference, on or towards the East by a Private Road space 25ft. provided by Mahadeo Chintaman Wadeker for the sole use of owners of plots of land in survey No. 103.

The Building fine has been paid under the old rules in a lump sum. The land is fenced off with barbed wire fixed to posts supported in Masonry. There is a Kutcha well with spring water. Fruit trees have been planted. It is situated between Messrs. Handkins and Gadthorns's properties. It is an excellent building plot suitable for even small capitalists.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 1st May, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY TUEDAY, the 1st May 1917 at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Bhanji Ramji and Co. at Carnac Road, Volkart Lane, Port Trust Godown No. 24 and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Bhagwandas Damji of March 1917 shipment.

30 bales Hessian cloth 50 inches by 10 oz. each bale of about 1,000 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1917.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 2 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

OLD ESTABLISHED Calcutta firm desires to represent any first class Mills for Cloth or Yarn; willing to advance moneys against approved consignments. Apply Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7966

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 5 Medows Street Fort.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon may be personally consulted at 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Moderate fees. 7927

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7928

CATARACT OF EYE—Dr. K. K. TRIVEDI, of Bhavnagar, Kathiawad, whose medicine dissolves cataracts without operation, will be staying in Bombay from the 1st to 7th of every month for his rich patients. He can be seen at the Hindu Lodge, Pattany Building, Princess Street, from 7 to 11 in the morning and 4 to 8 in the evening. He treats all eye diseases. 7965

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED MOTOR CARS for Commission Sale. Realize best value for your Cars by displaying them at best advantage at our Palatial and Commodious specially built Garage. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRE & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd. Hughes Road, Chowpaty. A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced BROKERS in Japanese Cotton Piece and Sundry Goods. Apply to Box No. 750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7955

WANTED—A second class MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate with Chief's certificate preferred. Apply Box No. 752, Advt. Dedpt., Bombay Chronicle." 7959

WANTED—Qualified and experienced SPINNING MASTER, CARDING MASTER and WEAVING MASTER for a mofussil Mill Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7958

WANTED.—An L. C. E. or one who possesses some higher Engineering degree as an Engineer, pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25. Rs 2,000 security required. Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before 20th May 1917.

ASARDAS, M. N.,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
696

WANTED.—By the Pandharpur Municipality duly qualified and energetic SANITARY INSPECTORS and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS with experience of sanitation and medical duties for the Ashadhi Fair which comes off on the 1st of July. Services would be required probably from the 15th of June till the 15th of July. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of June 1917, stating terms, qualifications, age etc.

(Sd.) D. T. ARADHYE,
President.
Pandharpur Municipal Office,
Dated 28th April, 1917. 7967

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Public Classes, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.

PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff, at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.

ALL FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

FOR SALE—12 H. P. TORPEDO BODY ENGLISH CAR in excellent running order. Write to Box No. 742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7921

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE TARPAULING FANCY GOODS AND FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of the above Company has been TRANSFERRED to 596, GIRGAON ROAD, Bombay, from this, the 1st day of May, 1917.

RANE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
7968

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO TANNERS in accordance with the powers conferred upon the Controller for Hides and Wool, Indian Munitions Board, by order in writing by the Governor-General-in-Council under rules IIa and IId (1) (C) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915 published in the Government of India Gazette in notification No. 641, dated the 28th April 1917.

All tanners in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are hereby directed to furnish within ten days of the publication of this power and thereafter monthly on the 1st of each month to the office of the Controller for Hides and Wool, Custom House, Madras, the following information:—

(A) The number of cow hides including calfskins in process of work.
(B) The number of buffalo hides in process of work.
(C) The number of goat and sheep skins (if any) in process of work.
(D) The quantity and description of bark and myrabolams in stock.

2. All tanners are further to observe the following instructions in regard to tanning:—

(1) No goat or sheep skins shall be put into tannage after the date of publication of this order except as expressly permitted by order in writing by the Controller of Hides and Wool or the War Office representative. If any goat or sheep skins are found in tannage on or after the 20th May, 1917, except as permitted in accordance with these instructions, the owner of the tannery will be deemed to have committed a breach of these instructions.

(2) All hides or skins issued from any tannery at any time after 15 days from the publication of this order shall be marked clearly with a rubber stamp on the grain side immediately behind the hump; this stamp shall be not less than three inches in diameter and shall state clearly in English the name of the tanner and the district and presidency within which his business is carried on.

(3) In tanning or finishing hides or skins no material shall be used which is not essential to the production of good leather and no hide or skin shall be imperfectly or improperly tanned; the addition of adulteration of any kind including plaster which in the opinion of any authorised Government Inspecting Officer has been added with the intention of giving increased weight to the hide or skin will be regarded as a breach of this order.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller for Hides and Wool,
Indian Munitions Board.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT ASSESSOR for the Nagpur Municipality. Salary Rs. 40 p.m. with free use of a cycle. The post is pensionable. Candidates should know Marathi and must have passed Sub-Overseer's examination from some recognized institution. Applications stating age together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May 1917.

B. K. BOSE,
Vice-President, Municipal,
7957 Committee, Nagpur.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KUNAJIRI MARU" having arrived in Bombay from Japan via Hongkong, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 30th April, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7969 Bombay.

SMOKE CONSUMING AND FUEL ECONOMISING.

THE PROPRIETOR OF INDIAN PATENT No. 343 of 1911 entitled Improvements in Smoke Consuming and Fuel Economising Apparatus is desirous of disposing of the Patent or entering into working arrangements under license or otherwise with manufacturers or others interested in the subject. Full particulars may be had from and offers (for transmission to the proprietor) made to:—

H. V. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Patent Agent.
8/20, Esplanade East,
Calcutta. 7970

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that I, the undersigned, who was doing business of pearls and other jewellery on my personal account since 1st of Kartaka Samvat year 1972 (dated 8th November, 1915) have changed the style of the firm from the 27th April, 1917. I will thenceforward be doing the same business under the style of Zaveri Rusiklal Chunilal. All previous dealings liabilities and outstandings have been transferred to the new business.

ZAVERI CHUNILAL TRIBHOVANDAS
c/o Shaikh Meman Street,
House No. 2.
Bombay, 27th April, 1917.

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, will be paid on application at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after TUESDAY the 15th May 1917 between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 4th May 1917, on production of share certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May, 1917, to 14th May 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th April, 1917. 7972

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
of the Spectacular
BURLESQUE REVUE
THE GORGEOUS EAST
THE GORGEOUS EAST
OR
LIFE IN A HAREM
BY THE GAIETY Co.
Some of the features of this revue are:
TUNEFUL MUSIC
MERRY SITUATIONS
DELIGHTFUL DANCES
PRETTY COSTUMES
ELABORATE SCENIC EFFECTS.
SEE
The Celebrated
HAREM DANCE
Preceded by
COLOSSAL VAUDEVILLES
And a Cinema drama
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
THURSDAY NEXT 3rd MAY
A MILITARY EXTRAVAGANZA REVUE
THE
GIRLS OF THE RED HUSSARS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD. TELEPHONE, 1304.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Societe Generale des Cinemagraphs Eclips present
MLLE. SUZANNE GRANDAIS
The great French actress, supported by a strong cast in a five-act super-Photo Play entitled
SUZANNE
A STORY OF "LOVE" AND INTRIGUE.

The above is one of the most sensational Dramas ever offered in India; at the Cinema Chantecler in Alexandria it was repeated for 30 consecutive nights with enormous success.

NOTE WELL.—We don't advertise all Films with a superlative merely to attract the Public.

BUT SUZANNE deserves every praise as it is really the best Drama ever screened in Bombay.

Be sure you don't miss it or you will be sorry if you do when you hear of it being spoken of.

Time—6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m
POPULAR HALF PRICES

The winner of the pair of Gold Bangles on Saturday was Miss Rosa Brown, Byculla. Ticket No. 241, Re, 1.

The winner of the Bicycle on Sunday was Mr. Parasram Yellapa, Two Tanks. Ticket No. 11498, Annas 2.

EVERYTHING UNDER ENTIRE EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

NOTICE:
COMING SHORTLY
MACISTE ALPINO
THE WORLD RENOWNED ARTIST OF CABIRIA.

EMPIRE CINEMA
The largest and most beautiful Theatre in the East.
Trams from all over the City stop right at the Door.
Thrice Nightly: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m
A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER
'A WOMAN'S FIGHT'
A story of a girl, who from being a pawn in life's game, became Queen and from a life of coarseness and brutality by sheer force of will, became a power for good and beauty
A LUCKY MISTAKE
is always welcome
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA
BOMBAY'S PREMIER THEATRE.
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.
'STILL WATERS RUN DEEP'
Featuring
LADY TREE.

The Fine Old Comedy tells of how a man who is a mere nobody in his own house is led by unsought events to take his rightful place as number one.

AN ENGLISH FILM
taken amidst English environments.
PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.

GREATEST ATTRACTION,
AT MUSTAN TANK, BELLASIS ROAD
To-Night! To-Night!
AND EVERY FOLLOWING NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus
AND
Royal Menagerie of performing wild animals
MATINEE ON EVERY SUNDAY AT 4-30 P.M. & AT NIGHT AS USUAL

Special Tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding. For particulars see our handbills.

Prof. Parsharamrao, Proprietor. R. V. Patwardhan. Manager.

NEW ALEXANDRA.
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, 10-30.
THE DIAMOND TRUST
THE DIAMOND TRUST
THE DIAMOND TRUST
A four-act drama unique in plot, with pretty little scraps about every four hundred feet. The plot deals with the theft of a valuable chemicle formula for making artificial diamonds and the efforts of the gang to steel it.
USUAL HALF RATES.
SEE IT—YOU ARE SURE TO LIKE IT.

A FEW COPIES.

Gems of Wisdom	1	12	0
,, ,, (Calico Bound)	2	0	0
Mysteries of Court London (17 vols.)	10	0	0
Mysteries of London (13 vols.)	7	0	0
Beauty and Pleasure	5	0	0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter	3	0	
Bronze Statue	3	0	
Soldier's Wife	1	4	
Robert Macaire	1	0	
Seamstress	1	0	

POSTAGE EXTRA.

The Shanmuga Vilas Book Depot,
25, Armenian Street, Madras, G. T.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10
RED CROSS FILM.
"THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN BOMBAY."
(Taken by Vernon & Co.)
SHOWING:—
ARRIVAL OF A HOSPITAL SHIP; SCENES IN THE DOCKS AND AT THE LADY HARDINGE, MARINE LINES AND CUMBALLA HOSPITALS; AMBULANCE TRAIN AT BORI BUNDER; MOTOR TRIPS THROUGH THE BAZAR TO MALABAR HILL; PLEASURE VOYAGES ON LAUNCHES TO ELEPHANTA CAVES, ETC., ETC
VIEWS OF BOMBAY, NATIVE BAZAR, VELLARDE, MALABAR HILL HANGING GARDEN AND ELEPHANTA CAVES EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE. ALL BOMBAY FOLK SHOULD BE PROUD OF THE FILM TAKEN OF SUCH BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

PRESS OPINIONS:—
"The film we have seen shows that the Red Cross in Bombay are playing their part; many precious memories of the City of Palms and Palaces will long and reverently be cherished in many stout and grateful hearts."—"TIMES OF INDIA."
"The most remarkable film ever made and exhibited in Bombay."—"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."
"It is the general opinion that no finer film has ever been taken than this, and the cause of the wounded will be greatly benefited by its exhibition."—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Also showing:
"A SOUL AT STAKE."
A powerful Eastern Drama in which a Chinaman's love of Cards is the means of delivering a girl from his cruel clutches.
And
"THE MADCAP QUEEN OF CORONA"
Two parts comedy drama of the Near East featuring sword-play and intrigue, adventure and love-making.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE"
Showing:—The King and Queen in the City,—Pneumatic Bomb Thrower testing under service conditions,—Austrian Prisoners at work in France etc.,
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

AN EXPERIENCED ASTROLOGER!
Inform us of your birth-place, exact birt time (Standard, Madras or Bombay) date, an time of question.
CHARGE—One question for one rupee (Please do not send stamps.)
We have many certificates secured from various people. (All work by correspondence no time for personal interview).
V. N. KHANDEKAR,
9, Kasba, Peona City.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT
Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.
KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)
A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET BOMBAY.

VEGETONE.
A Vegetable Extract.
For YOU, your FRIEND, your HOUSEHOLD and for EVERYONE.
A healthful Beverage, a hot Drink, and more suitable and nourishing than objectionable meat extracts, obtained from questionable sources. One cup costs a fraction of an anna.
Food value is equal to 4 annas worth of soup made from meat.
Full particulars and trial tin sufficient for 36 cups for Rs. 1/12 post free V.P.P. from the Agents—
VEGETONE,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

Presents.

A GREAT WAR DRAMA

"ARMS AND THE WOMAN."

IN 5 ACTS.

A Tense Drama of Emotion, of wonderful Situations and stirring Climaxes.

TIME

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.

MARY NASH.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WIN Rs. 10,00,000.

The Imperial is giving away two War Lottery Tickets every Saturday and Sunday.

HELLER'S GOLDEN SHINE TRADE-MARK

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

METAL POLISH

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re. 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc., Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.

LIMITED.

Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI BOMBAY.

INDIA'S FINE CUTLERY

Best and the cheapest!

RAZORS, SCISSORS, & KNIVES, &c.

IN ALL VARIETIES.

KHAN & Co.,

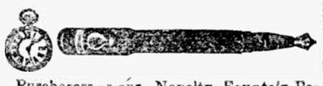
MANUFACTURERS,

209, Cornwallis Street,

CALCUTTA.

Catalogue free on Application.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!



Purchazers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.

Price, Rs. 2-14

MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,

China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

"THE LEAST THAT CAN BE EXPECTED."

The Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, ex-chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Member of the Imperial Council writes:—

At this stage I think it should need no lengthy arguments to convince the people of India of the necessity for subscribing to the Loan not only from a patriotic point of view, but with the object of thus giving expression to their intention to share in the burdens of the Empire as well as in the advantages which they receive under the British Flag. One of the most wonderful things in this War as been the ease and comfort of life in India as compared with other parts of the Empire. This is an opportunity to take an important if indirect share in the struggle, and, considering the attractions which the Loan presents as a business proposition and as a means of promoting thrift and economy, the least to be expected is that every citizen of Bombay will scrape every anna he can together for the purpose of doing his duty to the Empire and completing the defeat of the enemy.

J. WARDLAW-MILNE.

RUBBER STAMP Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

1 PYCAL KADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening p/t	
April	12.59	
April-May	12.53	
May-June	12.47	
June-July	12.42	
July-Aug	12.36	
Aug.-Sept.	12.20	
Sept.-Oct.	11.96	+20
Oct.-Nov.	11.86	
Nov.-Dec.	11.78	
Dec.-Jan	11.75	
Jan.-Feb.	11.73	
Feb.-Mar.	11.70	
Mar.-Apl.	11.67	
Apl.-May.	11.67	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 28th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.57+19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	74

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 7/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	59½ Unchgd.
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	27.15 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 25th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£92½ Unchgd.
5% New	£95½ Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 25th.

WHEAT:

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	85
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	81/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN:

Australian Feb.-March	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£130
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept	21/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	21/7½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	21/8½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	23/1½
do. do. Bombay July-Sept.	23/4½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	23/5½

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/11½

London, April 28th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, April-May Buyers	670

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 25th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	67
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	70
General Tone of Tallow Auction Dearer.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 30.

A private cable received to-day states that Miss Giles estimates the American acreage at 800,000 less than 1916 (i.e., about 2 per cent. less). In New York the October position advanced 68 points on Friday and Saturday.

In spite of firmer advices from the American markets the local quotations this morning were Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 lower than Saturday's closing rates for Old Crop contracts, and about Rs. 11 lower for New Crop 1918 contracts. The decline took place yesterday (Sunday) in the Marwadi bazaar and was given in the 3-30 p.m. quotations of the 29th instant in our Monday's report. To-day the market here opened late, owing to payments in connection with the Broach settlement. Prices declined further on free offerings of all descriptions, with practically no buying power in the market. Some quotations were nominal as no actual business was done. The market was dull and depressed. All business in New Crop is on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms without 5¼ per cent. discount. The market closed later than usual this evening.

Ready cotton is dull and prices have declined. The enquiry has been small.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Fine Broach May, Rs. 384.
Fine Khamgaon-Akola May, Rs. 360.
Fine M. G. Bengal May, Rs. 289.
Good M. G. Westerns May-June, Rs. 393.
Good H. G. Westerns May-June, Rs. 383.
Good Sawginned Dharwar, May-June, Rs. 385.
Good M. G. Coompta May-June, Rs. 397.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach April 1918, Rs. 353.
Fully Good Bengal January 1918, Rs. 260.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th instant.

Cotton	14,258	bales.
Wheat	81,241	cwts.
Linseed	15,579	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed, etc.	3,467	,,
Gingellyseed	205	,,
Poppyseed	2,666	,,
Groundnuts	5,632	,,
Castorseed	5,268	,,
Rice	5,960	,,
Myrabollams	2,439	,,
Cottonseed	2,486	,,
Mowraseed	Nil.	,,
Gram	3,191	,,
Joowar	628	,,
Maize	Nil.	,,
Barley	2,802	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 30th April 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	..	..	260	..	1/25 Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	307	269	259	..	Ready
	..	294	..	..	1/25 May 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	308	300	290	..	Ready
	..	296	..	..	1/25 May 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	330	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	348	..	Ready
Nandal M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Good (Fair Staple.)	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khang.	..	360	335	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	358	333	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	363	343	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	363	352	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Jagpore Kamptee (M.G.)	..	374	360	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	378	362	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	400	389	398	Ready
	..	390	..	..	1/5 May 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	354	1/25th Apr.18
Wadhwan (G.S.)	..	405	386	..	Ready
Matora (M.G.)	..	335	323	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Chagallote Bilaspur (M.G.)	..	..	..	400	Ready & May/June 17
Sawgd. Barwar	..	..	..	395	Ready
	..	..	..	390	May/June 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	388	Ready & May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	386	Ready & May/June 17
	..	..	..	402	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	395	May/June 17
	..	..	..	380	Ready & May/June 17

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 30th APRIL 1917.

Gorwths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana		287	277		Ready.
M. G. Bengals	311	301	281		,,
M. G. Scind Punjab	315	306	294		,,
M. G. Hinguughat, Wardha		385	373		,,
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		385	373		,,
M. G. Yeotmal		374	369		,,
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		370	355		,,
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		368	343		,,
M. G. Amraoti		367	342		,,
M. G. Broach		400	398	397	,,
M. G. Muttia		339	327		,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 30th—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	4 4 0 0	8 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	4 4 0 0	8 0 0
,, Karachi Bangla	4 4 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 1 0 0	8 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	6 1 0 0	8 7 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0 0	8 10 0
,, Pilu	7 7 0 0	7 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	4 0 0 0	8 12 0
,, Gujar 75-25	4 4 0 0	8 6 0
,, Gujar 50-50	4 2 0 0	8 2 0
,, Black	3 6 0 0	7 8 0
Poppyseed, White	6 8 0 0	7 0 0
Groundnuts	3 7 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	4 0 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	3 0 0 0	4 4 0
Arandi	3 6 0 0	7 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	4 4 3	
Linseed May	3 0 6	
,, Sept.	3 9 0	
Jawa April/May	4 4 0	
Wheat White April/May	4 3 0	
Poppyseed April/May	7 0 0	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

From Bombay by Rail on 27th April 1917.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	11	12,991
B. B. & C. I. Railway	9	10,244

EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

1 box Sovereign and half sovereigns Rs. 73,500 from U. K. Importer, The National Bank.

61 bars Silver Rs. 1,63,779 from Japan. Importer, The Yokohama Specie Bank.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 30.

The silver market was steady and a good amount of business was put through.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-5.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 91-6.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 91-10.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 99-8.

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1 4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1 4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1 4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Francs 183.
3 Months' Sight Fracs., Francs 192½.
30 d/st Hongkong, Rs. 172½.
30 d/st Shanghai, Rs. 257.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 150½.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 80.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet and dull: chiefly budli transactions were done.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,375 to 1,385. Madhawjis from 1,520 to 1,525. Nagpurs from 2,200 to 2,225. Crescents from 175 to 180. Fazulbhoys from 582/8 to 592/8. Indian Bleaching were quiet at 260. Indore-Malwas were quoted from 375 to 385. Pearls were steady at 415. Simplex at 592/8. Swadeshis at 1,640.

Tata Iron Ordys were placed between 210 and 215, and Defds were steady at 885. Katni Ordys were steady at 250 and Defds improved to 940. Shivrajpurs were quiet at 38. Central India Minings at 39. Bombay-Burmas were steady at 915 and Bombay Trams at 292-8.

Tata Hydros were quoted at 1,070 and Alcocks improved to 800.

The market closed quiet but steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 28th April, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,82,25,970	
Public Deposits at Branches	1,17,12,502	
		5,99,38,472
Other Deposits		11,80,38,234
Post Bills		6,632
Sundries		25,97,972
Total Rs.		19,95,81,310

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,84,23,501
Other authorised Securities	31,82,614
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,13,13,283
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,48,35,579
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,15,68,604
Dead Stock	10,16,492
Stamps	8,348
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	16,18,851
Sundries	4,47,212
Cash	5,71,64,241
Total Rs.	19,95,81,310

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.

The local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., has been informed by their Head Office that the Paid up Capital of the Bank is increased by Yen. 6,000,000, and the amount of the Paid up Capital now stands at Yen. 36,000,000.

MARWARI CHAMBER AND FORWARD BUSINESS.

In pursuance of a resolution passed unanimously at an extraordinary general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, held on the 8th April, 1917, the members of the Chamber of Commerce will in future do all forward business in all cotton to be tendered on and after 1st October 1917, according to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Ltd. The 7 per cent. discount has been eliminated and the rates are quoted without the discount.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In the absence of buyers very little interest was taken in stocks and shares and only a very limited business was reported. Clives changed hands at Rs. 112. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 38, 38-4; Huntodih 14-12; Nazira 17-4, 17-8; Phularitand 5-12; Standard (ord) 10-12.

Jute:—Alexandra (pref) 110; Barnagore (ord) 92-8; Clive (ord) 112-8, 113, 113-12, 112-8, 112; Kamarhatty (ord) 270; Kankinarrah (ord) 372 s.l.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-12 to Rs. 67 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to Rs. 67-8.

SKINNING ANIMALS ALIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg your kind-hearted readers to kindly favour me with information regarding the dreadful practice of skinning animals alive for leather or any other trade purposes that they may be knowing.

I want such information in order to submit the same to the Government of India that they may kindly prohibit such crimes by law in India.—Yours etc.

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Hony. Manager,
The Bombay Humanitarian Fund.
309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay, 2.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Apl.			Apl.		
Mon.	30	m 5 22½	22 11	30	m 0 26	20 9
	May	6 9a	24 7	May	11 8a	20 3
Tues	1	m 6 51	23 2	1	m 1 26	20 2
		7 16a	24 9		0 43a	20 6
Wed	2	m 8 15	24 0	2	m 2 11	19 4
		8 16a	25 1		1 58a	20 2
Thur	3	m 9 8	25 0	3	m 2 49	18 6
		9 2a	25 7		2 54a	19 9
Fri.	4	m 9 51	26 1	4	m 3 23	17 6
		9 49a	26 1		3 40a	18 4
Sat.	5	m 10 30	27 1	5	m 3 55	16 7
		10 16a	26 6		4 21a	18 11
Sun.	6	m 11 8	27 11	6	m 4 27	15 10
		10 52a	26 10		5 0a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 30 (Monday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 0m.
May 1 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 0m.
,, 2 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 0m.
,, 3 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 4 (Friday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 5 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 6 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h. 31-3m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, May 7th, 8h. 13 3m. a.m.; Last Quarter 14th, 7h. 17-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 30th April 1917 was 29.596 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to marcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 1 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

A few light falls of rain have occurred in south Burma, Assam and south-east Punjab.

Forecast:—No change except for a few falls in Hyderabad and adjoining districts.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.772 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 ,,
Dew Point	75.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.761 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0 ,,
Minimum do.	77.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	188 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature remains generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Temperature continues in defect in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and normal or in excess over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the Peninsula are more marked today. No rainfall has, however, yet been reported.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, and the Central Provinces. Isolated showers are possible in the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 30th of April 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th April)	85.1	71.5	78	..	24.52	—3.42
Jask	89.4	73.7	95	..	24.23	+0.16
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th April)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.7	66.5	51	..	0.87	—0.83
Rawalpindi	87.6	61.1	52	..	4.36	—5.71
Lahore	88.3	62.5	74	..	1.70	—2.06
Hissar	91.6	61.7	60	..	4.01	..
Ambala	91.7	64.3	52	..	3.35	—2.56
Delhi	93.2	67.3	50	..	1.80	—1.36
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.9	71.1	36	..	2.28	+0.56
Mainpuri	99.1	70.2	34	..	2.34	—0.75
Jhansi	100.8	73.8	26	..	2.48	+0.48
Cawnpore	99.2	71.1	30	..	4.31	+2.09
Allahabad	102.1	73.8	32	..	3.84	+1.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.9	69.4	58	0.01	0.44	—0.81
Karachi	89.2	73.3	76	..	1.33	—0.26
Ajmer	91.9	64.3	41	..	0.41	—1.08
Jaipore	95.5	66.9	31	..	1.49	—1.14
Kotah	101.6	74.8	28	..	1.13	—0.16
Mount Abu	82.0	64.8	29	..	1.10	—0.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Ennj	97.6	72.7	69	..	0.53	—0.01
Dwarka	86.5	77.6	74	..	0.02	—0.66
Veraval	84.2	73.0	87	..	0	—3.47
Rajkot	101.8	69.9	67	..	0.22	—0.31
Bhawnagar Para	94.8	73.4	90	..	0.36	—0.23
Surat	101.9	75.3	50	..	0	—0.39
Ahmedabad	105.9	76.5	61	..	1.08	+0.66
Deesa	104.9	72.1	57	..	1.20	+0.66
Neemuch	99.0	70.5	23	..	1.54	+0.62
Indore	99.5	73.1	36	..	1.88	+0.84
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	99.6	77.6	34	..	3.29	+0.67
Hoshangabad	101.9	76.4	29	..	4.78	+2.87
Khandwa	104.3	81.4	21	..	1.68	+0.36
Akola	107.1	77.5	16	..	5.33	+3.17
Amraoti	106.3	80.8	19	..	4.29	+1.99
Nagpur	103.6	81.6	35	..	6.79	+3.72
Chanda	105.7	81.0	51	..	5.71	+2.26
Raipur	103.3	84.8	29	..	8.34	+5.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.0	79.1	79	..	2.40	+1.75
Ratnagiri	90.9	76.9	57	..	3.66	+2.81
Marmugao	89.2	79.0	76	..	5.85	+3.76
Karwar	89.0	77.9	80	..	9.68	+7.18
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.9	74.3	29	..	1.84	+0.84
Ahmednagar	99.7	68.9	27	..	2.26	+0.66
Poona	100.8	68.3	36	..	2.96	+1.22
Sholapur	102.8	72.1	36	..	9.81	+7.59
Bijapur	101.0	76.6	28	..	11.14	+8.77
Belgaum	98.3	71.6	33	..	12.42	+8.43
Aurangabad	99.7	74.0	21	..	2.66	+0.95
Nizamabad (Indor)	103.1	78.8	22	..	4.00	+1.23
Hyderabad	100.7	77.9	54	..	9.98	+6.77
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.0	83.2	72	..	6.37	+1.42
Calicut	89.3	82.1	77	..	7.41	—3.45
Cochin	93.0	81.6	76	..	10.50	—6.07
Colombo	89.5	73.0	93	0.23	32.98	—5.03
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.9	75.1	74	..	11.25	+3.69
Bellary	105.3	82.7	52	..	5.66	+3.35
Cuddapah	104.2	79.2	68	..	5.08	—0.57
Madras	91.7	75.6	74	..	18.52	—2.53
Bangalore	95.0	70.8	52	..	13.40	+7.80
Coimbatore	99.0	73.1	60	..	8.01	+0.59
Trichinopoly	103.1	80.9	58	..	3.72	—7.34
Negapatam	96.6	76.4	84	..	16.76	—18.45

YOU NEED NOT BE RICH

TO BUY WAR LOAN.

If your means are not large, none the less, you can buy your bit. If you write or go to the Central Bank of India Ltd., they will sell you any amount of War Loan from Rs. 100 upwards on the instalment system.

If you have any doubt as to your ability to buy War Loan or how to set about it, go to one of the War Loan Information Bureaus or seek out a member of your Ward Committee.

THE PROPOSED CITY COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—That the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel recently proposed, in the Bombay Legislative Council, that a Civil Court for the City of Bombay be instituted, could not have yet become "ancient history," as has been the case in the matter of the Budget for 1916-17. His idea is to give Bombay a Civil Court to try suits over Rs. 2,000 and up to a certain value, on the lines of the procedure obtaining in the Bombay Small Causes Court, viz., not to have the cumbrous, most expensive and dilatory procedure in vogue in the Bombay High Court, of course under the aegis of the Civil Procedure Code; but to let Barristers (i.e. Advocates), Vakils, and Solicitors plead before the Judges of the proposed Civil Court without the intervention of attorneys; in other words, that members of these branches be allowed to take instructions direct from litigants and also themselves have an audience before Judges in their suits. This system will also enable Advocates to be rid of the freaks and fancies of many of the Solicitors who, more often than not, look more as to who is the "favourite" of the Bench than to his abilities. Even the ablest man like the late Mr. Chisolm Anstey had to subject himself to this standard for selection. That the Hon. Mr. Patel's original proposal will do away with all the present cumbersome and one-sided and expensive procedure, there is not the least doubt. It is a matter for great pity that he agreed to accept the proposition which finally took the place of his own. The proposition he agreed to substitute for his own carries with it the idea of developing the lines on which the Bombay Small Causes Court is worked at present. In the first place, let us see if this proposed scheme of enlarging the powers of the Small Causes Court is likely to do any good. I fear the remedy will be worse than the disease, by entrusting suits over Rs. 2,000 to the Small Causes Court tribunal, unless Government place, on the Bench, more highly paid judiciaries, that is, place such men as have been high in place as practitioners in this Court, or in the High Court, or in the District or Sub-Judge's Courts. Whether the experiment that has been so long tried, in the Bombay Small Causes Court, of entrusting the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and the 5th Judge, with the trial of suits under Rs. 800 by means of some of the badly paid barristers or by its local legal practitioners has been cut and out a success, needs a commission of inquiry; and one of the best courses to ascertain that is to send some Government judicial officer of high standing to be present on Tuesdays,—the Bombay Small Causes Court "Full Court" day. (By-the-bye, is it not a misnomer to call it a "Full Court," as only two judges sit, one of whom may or may not be the trial Judge under some new Rule now introduced?) Even if Government called for statistics in order to ascertain how many appeals (I should say *piteous* appeals) for revision have been made,—say within the last ten years,—how many rejected and how many entertained, the truth can soon be elicited that the proposition, accepted by Mr. Patel, will, by no means, introduces any innovation to the advantage of the public. If the present calibre of the Bombay Small Causes Court Bench is considered unequal to the responsibility of trying suits over even Rs. 800, (the Chief Judge tries suits over that amount), then, as I just said, more highly paid judges would be needed to try suits over Rs. 2,000 (the limit of the S. C. Ct. jurisdiction). Instead of having any such additional expenditure, or a new Civil Court, why not rather have the High Court Judges themselves try suits over Rs. 2,000 and up to a certain (pecuniary) limit, and suits of certain nature, without the intervention of attorneys, that is, let Barristers (advocates), Solicitors, and pleaders, (of a certain standing), plead before them, after taking instructions from litigants direct. That such a practice is not unknown in the Bombay High Court itself is evidenced by the fact that: (1) in the Insolvency Court, Counsel can and do take instructions direct from insolvent-debtors, and plead before the Judges ("Commissioners"), (2) pleaders on the Appellate Side take instructions direct from appellants and respondents, and plead before the Appellate Court judges, (3) in the Parsi Matrimonial Court, presided over by a High Court Judge, the same practice obtains,—in fact, in regard both to the plaintiff petitioner and the defendant. I will not here mention the instance of Barristers appearing in the Court of Sessions of the High Court, for accused persons without any Solicitor or pleader instructing the defending counsel. So that, if it has not been deemed *intra dig.* either for the Bench or the Bar, to have two of the branches of lawyers plead before the High Court Judges without the intervention of instructing solicitors, why should not there be a re-organization of the present procedure of the High Court, and get the High Court Judges themselves try suits which Mr. Patel's original proposition and its finally substituted proposition are meant to relegate to a specially constituted Civil Court and the Small Causes Court, respectively? The advantage of the High Court Judges trying suits without the intervention of Solicitors, is obviously overwhelming. It reduces the present enormous cost and circumlocution. It gives the litigants the best possible judiciary (of the High Court), instead of men, of inferior calibre, who will be sitting in a newly organized Civil Court or in the present Small Causes Court. The suggestion I make will entail no increase of work for the High Court judges, whereas if a certain class of suits is taken out of their jurisdiction, it will entail a reduction in their present number. If the suggestion is given effect to, it will not tend to encroach very much, upon the present prodigious income of the Solicitors, because they too will have, all the same,—under the arrangement I suggest,—their clients to charge for preparing their cases as well as (if they like) for conducting those cases, the only differentiating element will be, that, in charging for both functions, they will have to so reduce their bills of costs as to encourage litigants to go to them rather than to Barristers and pleaders. Such of the Solicitors as have the gift of the gab as well as of the pen will certainly get more work than barristers and pleaders. If, instead of accepting a dubious alternative proposition, Mr. Patel had placed, as an alternative to his original proposition, some such scheme as I have propounded, viz., of a certain class of suits and of certain pecuniary limits, being tried by High Court judges themselves, without the intervention of solicitors,—I feel sure it would have found acceptance from a majority of the members of the Council. In order to show that it is by no means an unusual or unknown practice for barristers to receive instructions direct from clients, let me cite also the cases of the two Chief Courts of the Punjab and Rangoon, in the latter of which, to my own knowledge, Barristers can take cases direct, can form partnership with other barristers, or even with Solicitors or pleaders. Of course, a Barrister in India practices not as a Barrister, but because he is enrolled, everywhere in India, as an Advocate, by virtue of his holding the degree or status of a Barrister. Nowhere in India, a Barrister practices as such, but practices only as an Advocate,—be it in the High Courts of India, or in the Chief Courts, or Judicial Commissioners' Courts. For my authority for this statement, I need only refer to a Full Bench decision of the Burma Chief Court in the matter of an Appeal by Mr. Pennell (a Barrister) who had sued for his fees in the Small Causes Court which dismissed the suit as untenable but which decision was, eventually, set aside, and Mr. Pennell's right to sue (even though a Barrister) was upheld.

Yours, faithfully,

M. M. MURZBAN.
Bar-at-Law.

THE PATHAN TERROR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The more and more I read the "Chronicle", the more and more I shudder to think what would have been the fate of Bombay to-day if we had not in our midst a paper of the stamp of the "Chronicle." There is scarcely any element of wrong-doing going on in our midst that escapes your notice and to-day, you have again handled the question of the "Pathan Budmashes" with such refreshing vigour and candidness that all Bombay must feel grateful to you. But, pray, what is the solution of it? To me, one thing seems quite uppermost, and it is this. First, and foremost, we must have in our midst an institution like the "Social Workers Club," wherein all who want to help the suffering brethren in any walk of life can meet under a common roof all the 365 days of the year, and put their brains together to find out a quick solution of many a thorny social problem that at present troubles us so much. The power for doing good must be concentrated, and how far you fail or succeed will depend upon how much you are capable of doing individually your "bit." The results will be most surprising if once a beginning is but made. Spasmodic effects of a few hard-worked and hard-working individuals cannot do much. Good, enlightened, patriotic, self-sacrificing members of the public must now form themselves into the "Social Workers Club" and things will be set right wonderfully quickly.—Yours etc.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Regarding the Pathan peril so prominently pointed out in your issue of to-day I think it is high time that the public take the matter seriously in hand.

You will agree that in grappling with the situation society can do much more than what can be done by Government.

It is now opportune to suggest a few practical modes for the eradication of the evil. It pervades throughout India and it is for the whole empire to join the cause.

I suggest the formation at an early date of a whole empire society for the protection of Indians from the Pathan evil. By collecting subscriptions and donations a large fund should be created for carrying out the aims and objects of the society which should be as follows:—

Out of part of the funds there should be appointed a sufficient number of ladies and gentlemen as missionaries to work amongst the classes which are subject to the tyranny of Pathans. They should move amongst them, relieve cases of distress of every kind and bring offence to the notice of the Police.

Near the Pathan haunts where they conduct their nefarious business of usury there should be opened banking establishments where small loans should be made available, on easy terms for such people as subject themselves to the sway of Pathans. The small amounts should be advanced on mere personal security of promissory notes. By constant reminding most of such loans will be recovered. Repayment will not be grudged as the needs will be constantly supplied. There will be here and there cases of recalcitrance, but, that cannot be helped. In the interests of the public good to be achieved we must be prepared to sustain losses and those must be written off as charity.

The men and women missionaries should visit by public or secret means the dens of iniquity presided over by the Pathans and offer means of escape to the victims wherever they may be found.

House-owners should as far as possible be induced not to let houses and rooms to Pathans. As a rule they should not be engaged as servants in any capacity.

As much as possible the debtors of Pathans should be released from their clutches by being granted relief from the fund for clearing the debts due.

If each adult in India pays at the average rate of one pice a month the fund will be an immense one.

I am sure that if the modes suggested above are closely followed this class of bandits must in a short time clear away bag and baggage from India.

All the money that this class of people drafts to Afghanistan and other foreign territories will remain in India.

Of course the scheme will require the sympathy of Government and especially of the Police. I am sure it will be cordially accorded.

Let some leaders of large communities in Bombay start the association as early as possible extending it and establishing branches in the remotest parts of India. It will be a large public affair conferring immense blessings on society.—Yours, etc.

A. SYMPATHISER.

WORK FOR THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leaderette of the 27th issue you have, under the above heading, drawn the attention of the authorities concerned to the above subject. True, the authorities ought to take cognisance of such a state of circumstances and that in a city like Bombay. But if we are to analyse the conditions correctly, we will not hesitate to come to the conclusion that this is a subject that concerns more immediately the "Social Service League" and its members than the authorities concerned. Perhaps, there is hardly any subject on the face of the earth, more worthy of consideration by the S. S. L. and its members. Now that you have brought such a state of social conditions to light and to the notice of the public it is but right that the S. S. L. should take up the matter immediately. If it does not do so how on earth could it justify its existence a moment more? The term "Service" in "Social Service League" connotes action. In popular language speech does not mean action. Therefore any amount of speeches by the members of the League and any number of journals issued by the League may not justify the existence of the League. Nor recommending one's favourites and friends to posts carrying high salaries can justify the existence of Social Service League. Only "service" to Society can justify. Therefore, if the League does not take up the matter immediately, better it omits the word "Service" from its name. Most certainly, the League can expect effective help and co-operation from the authorities concerned. Can the members of the S. S. L. afford to shut their eyes to this?—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Mr. Corbett, Police Commissioner, Calcutta, presided on Sunday evening at a recruiting meeting held at College Square. Lieut. Taylor, Mr. B. Chakravarti and other Bengali leaders exhorted young men to join the Bengali regiment. Bengali soldiers, who reached Calcutta from Karachi, paraded the streets of the town. They will proceed to the important towns of East Bengal under a recruiting officer.

CASUALTY LISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

Captain Arthur Harvey James has been killed in action.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Ashwell, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt C R Blake, Kings Royal Rifles.
Capt D G Davies, Kings Royal Rifles.
Capt J I Leigh, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F W McSoriley, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Metcalfe, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut S H Morgan, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J K Pirret, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieu S H Taylor, Dorsets.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R B W Gosse, Cheshires.
Maj H H W Southey, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut R S G Vigers, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut P T W Yirrell, Field Artillery.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut W E Chappel, Cornwalls.

DIED.

Capt R. G. H. Chaloner, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut J Dawson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G W Dimery, West Yorkshires.
Capt T M Harrison, Northumberlands.
Capt J McC Orme, Medicals
Capt H N Swann, Lincolns.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J A Ballantyne, Durhams.
Second-Lieut S E Bowden, Devons.
Second-Lieut L Burland, Shropshires.
Capt Q D Butler, Munsters.
Second-Lieut M W Clark, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C D Cooper, Field Artillery.
Lieut G H L Easterbrooke, Devons.
Second-Lieut R Entwistle, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G E Estill, Manchesters.
Lieut W G C Everett, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C P Grierson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A S Harvey, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H J H Headley, Field Artillery.
Capt A N Hingley, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J Macdonald, Gordons.
Second-Lieut G McHarg, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Mackay, Field Artillery.
Capt G Meredith, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F J Moore, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F Ormerod, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut C E L Phillips, Garrison Artillery.
Capt B Reeves, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt J A R Reeves, Londons.
Second-Lieut W W Sims, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W Smith, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P D Stokes, Rifles Brigade.
Second-Lieut S J Till, Field Artillery.
Lieut J M West, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut-Col J Whiteman, Middlesex.

MISSING.

Lieut A T Adams, Wiltshires.
Lieut N A Birks, Flying Corps.
Lieut A D Blackburn, Berkshires.
Lieut H D K George, Dublins.
Second-Lieut D P McDonald, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J R S Proud, Flying Corps.
Capt W L Robinson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J K Ross, Flying Corps.
Lieut D J Stewart, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C P Thornton, Liverpools.
Lieut E J D Townsend, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUS REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut C H Larch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E R Oxlade, South Staffords.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.
KILLED.

Second-Lieut F H Dove, Welsh Fusiliers should read Second-Lieut E H Dove, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Capt H E Stanley-Murray, Royal Scots should read Maj H E Stanley-Murray, Royal Scots.

LONDON, April 11.
KILLED.

Capt A B Baines, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut H M Browne, Essex.
Second-Lieut J A Sellar, Oxford and Bucks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut C R Chaffey, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt F J Bolster, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F N Coates, Northumberlands.
Lieut C P Cooper, Exex.
Second-Lieut R T Davied, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F Gore, Middlesex.
Maj W A Grattan-Bellew, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut A Harper, Border Regt.
Maj J H Nunn, Field Artillery.
Maj H G A Thomson, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt C H Hunt, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T F Griffin, West Surreys.
Capt G R Kelly, Service Corps.

KILLED.

Capt P H H Beck, Gloucesters.
Lieut D H Bellamy, Devons.
Second-Lieut H T Burgess, Londons.
Second-Lieut C D N Caleb, Devons.
Second-Lieut R H Carrick, Devons.
Second-Lieut M E E Fenwick, Devons.
Second-Lieut A C Fitch, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J C How, West Surreys.
Capt J C E Inchbald, Devons.
Second-Lieut H C Keogh, Sussex.
Capt J L Minshull, Londons.
Lieut A St J Perkins, Devons.
Second-Lieut E M Read, Devons.
Second-Lieut E H Richards, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H H Richards, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H W Winch, Cyclist Company.
Lieut F C Woods, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E F M Wright, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Crowther, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H C de Z Collier, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A L C Marlow, Kings Rifles.
Lieut F W C Sawyer, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Terris, Gordons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A D Collins, Flying Corps.
Maj G E S Young, Irish Guards.

DIED.

Brigadier-General F J De Gex, Munsters.
Second-Lieut St C K N Laing, Musters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut D E Adams, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H J Adcock, Sherwoods.
Capt A V L B Agius, Londons.
Second-Lieut T G L Ashwell, Rifle Brigade.
Rev B Aston, Chaplain.
Lieut W Baillie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C E Beeson, Essex.
Second-Lieut J Bell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J Brennan, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut T B M Brown, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T J Browning, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut L F V Dalton, Irish Regt.
Lieut R C Dalton, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Dinning, Northumberlands.
Capt S H Duff, Devons.
Second-Lieut M Durant, Gloucesters.
Capt G J Edmunds, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W W B Faussett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Heydon, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C H Horswell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R G Hughes, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt C L E M Hutchesson, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J Innes, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A T G Locker Nibbs, Cyclist Company.
Lieut R C Lorimer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J J Low, Engineers.
Lieut J P Maine, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F Mitchell, Devons.
Second-Lieut L Palmer, Devons.
Second-Lieut G Parker, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J L Richards, Garrison Artillery.
Major F W Robinson, Field Artillery.
Capt R P Rosser, Medicals.
Capt A A Rutherford, Medicals.
Maj R P Shea, Leicesters.
Lieut O H Smith, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C F J Taft, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut V A Telfer, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G H Tomkinson, Manchesters.
Lieut W G Wallace, Londons.
Second-Lieut T V Wheeldon, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H T Wilkins, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut L Williamson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut D W Winkworth, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut E I Winnall, East Kents.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut E P Hyde, Cheshires.

MISSING.

Lieut J A Carter, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut N C Denison, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut A H Margolionth, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut R M Paddison, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut P A Russell, Camerons.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.
KILLED.

Second-Lieut R N Straight, Somersets should read Second-Lieut R N Staight, Somersets.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 25.

The names of the following British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 375, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Royal Lancasters: 2nd-Lieut H R Evans;

OBITUARY.

Capt S D Ratnagar, I.M.S., of enteric fever at Dera Ismail Khan, to-day.

NAVAL CASUALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt Ronald W Hutton, Marine Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Robert K Slater, R. N.

WOUNDED REMAINED AT DUTY.

Lieut-Commander Edward M Lockwood, Volunteer Reserve.

INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Douglas W Gray, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Maurice R Kingsford, R. N.

LONDON, April 17.

KILLED.

Acting Sonadron Commander John J Petre, R. N.
Lieut Samuel G Hill, Volunteer Reserve.

DROWNED.

Engineer Sub-Lieut J Newlands, Reserve.

MISSING.

Acting Flight commander Bobin G Muck, R. N.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Sub-Lieut Claude H Usborne, Volunteer Reserve.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Sub-Lieut Arnold E E Blackburn, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, April 18.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Probationary Flight officer Francis H Y Titcoms, R N.

DIED.

Lieut Charles H P Wood, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, April 19.

Lieut Harold Boase, R N.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Probationary Flight officer Joseph L Lavigne, R N.

PRESUMED ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Sub-Lieut Arthur E Payne, Volunteer Reserve.

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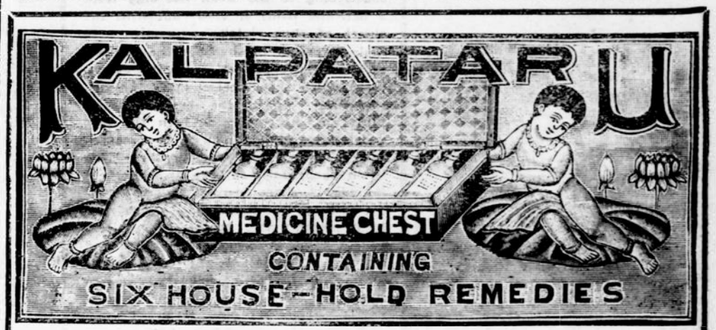

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 23rd of Avan, 2186.
Mahomedan: 9h of Rajjahul-Murajab, 1335.
Hindu: 9th Sud of Vaishak, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.; Sunset: 7h. 0m.
Moon Phases: Full moon May 7.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Cercle Litteraire Bibliothique Dinshaw Petit, Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the sixth of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m. to-day.

Meeting of the Parsi Residents of "A" Ward concerning the Indian War Loan, Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society. An "At Home" of Members and friends at 6 Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia will be closed at the G. P. O. at 8 a.m. to-day, instead of on 30th instant, as previously notified.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

Their Excellencies hold a Reception at Government House, Mahableshwar, at 9-45 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force and Busra will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 3.

Homeward Mails will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters accepted up to 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 4.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance on Tennis Court, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-30; 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45

Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

May 1.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, May 5th.

Tuesday, 1st May, 7-15 a.m.—A and B Troops Independent Troop Drill (Fort).

6-45 a.m.—C and D Troops, Santa Cruz.

6-15 p.m.—Musketry Class for Members of all Troops, Volunteer Club. Orderly N. C. O.'s Sergt. Hearson and Cpl. Herbert.

Wednesday 2nd, 7-15 a.m.—Riding School, Fort.

6-15 p.m.—Musketry Class for Members of all Troops, Volunteer Club. Orderly N. C. O.'s, Sergt. Sadler and Corpl Jones.

Thursday 3rd, 7-15 a.m.—Squadron Parade, A. B. C. and D Troops.

4-30 p.m.—Range Practice at Colaba for Members of A Troop, except Recruits.

Friday 4th, 7-15 a.m.—Riding School, Fort.

7-15 a.m.—Musketry Class for Recruits, Volunteer Club.

Saturday 5th, 7-15 a.m.—Riding School, Fort.

6-45 a.m.—Riding School, Salsette.

4-30 p.m.—Range Practice, Colaba Range, for Members of B Troop and Motor Cyclists except Recruits.

Sunday 6th, 7-30 a.m.—Range Practice, Santa Cruz Range, for C and D Troops.

MUSKETRY.

Members attending Musketry Class must bring Rifles.

E. G. PEARSON, Lt and Adjt.,
Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

May 1.

27. Indian Defence Force.—Preliminary Training will commence on May 1st under Company arrangements.

41—50 Class.—All members of the Corps in this Class, who have not been medically examined must prevent themselves for Medical Examination at one or other of the following centres in Bombay on or after May 2nd and up to May 5th, 1917 inclusive between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. or between the hours of 2-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, West Entrance. Victoria War Hospital—Main Entrance. Alexandra War Hospital.—No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock. Every man must produce his registration certificate at this Examination. Men over 41, who belong or are posted to this Corps will be required to attend the drills notified, unless exempted on Medical Grounds.

28 Machine Gun Courses.—Will parade as usual.

29 Signallers.—Applicants for vacancies in the Signal Section should apply to 2nd-Lieut. Attree.

30 Active Service.—Reinforcements are required for Indian Volunteer Machine Gun Company in East Africa. Men willing to serve should apply to the Adjutant immediately.

35 Instructors Course.—Parade daily except Monday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

COMPANY ORDERS.

36 Every Officer and man undergoing Preliminary Training shall be bound to attend any parade during the period for which he may be warned. Leave of any parade must be obtained beforehand.

37 Parades.—"A" Company will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday, at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Company will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday at 7 a.m.

"C" Company will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday at 7-15 a.m.

"D" Company will parade at Telegraph Quarters at 7-15 a.m. Tuesday, May 1st.

"E" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 2nd.

"F" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on Tuesday May 1st.

"G" Company will parade daily at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. commencing on Tuesday May 1st. Dress—Shirts and shorts.

"H" Company will parade at Yellow Gate Alexandra Dock at 6 p.m. on Tuesday May 1st. Commencing on Wednesday, May 2nd, parades will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-15 p.m. at the same place.

"J" Company will parade at Headquarters Tuesday May 1st at 7-15 a.m.

"Motor Cyclist Section" will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday, May 2nd at 7-30 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Bandstand this evening at 6-15.

SHREE ADYA SHANKARACHARYA JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Hitwardhini Sabha the Jayanti of Shree Adya Shankaracharya is being celebrated for the last two days and to-day's programme includes a public lecture in Gandharva Maha Vidyala at 9 p.m. (S. T.), by Professor M. M. Joshi of Junagud College on the "Life and Life-work of Shree Adya Shankaracharya." All disciples of Shree Shankaracharya are cordially invited.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and eleven deaths occurred from plague on Monday the cases being reported as follows:—Khara Talao, and Mahalaxmi one attack each, Chakla, and Byculla each one attack and one death, Worli, two attacks, Market and Girgaum two attacks and one death each, Mahim, two attacks and two deaths, Dongri and Kumbharwada, one death each and Maratha Hospital, three deaths. There were two attacks and one death from small pox and the total mortality was 93 as against 97 on the corresponding day of last year and 66 of 1915.

ST. TERESA'S SCHOOL.

The prize distribution ceremony of the St. Teresa's School, Girgaum, took place yesterday evening, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding. After the report had been read, which showed that the school was progressing satisfactorily, the prizes were given away to the students by Mr. Setalvad. An interesting programme of recitations and songs was then gone through by the students; a scene from "Julius Caesar" was also acted by the boys.

The Chairman then addressed a few words of advice to the students.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Setalvad the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association request friends and sympathisers of the cause of social reform, who are willing to attend the Provincial Social Conference at Nasik on or about the 15th of May, to communicate their names to the Secretaries at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, in order that early steps may be taken to elect them as delegates on behalf of the Association to the ensuing Conference. Such communication may be sent before the 5th of May, 1917, so that special arrangements for boarding and lodging could also be secured, if required.

"FIRST AID EXAMINATION."

An examination of the First-Aid class organised by Mr. Samuel Judah under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association on the premises of the Israelite School, Mazagon, and conducted by Dr. S. J. Jhirad, was held on the 11th March last by Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar, Corps surgeon of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The following candidates are now declared successful:—

Certificate:—Elijah Benjamin Gadkar, Joseph Moses Malekar, Samuel Sassoon Sasoonkar, J. S. Moses, David M. Kehimkar, Isaac David, Benjamin Abraham Chincholkar, Solomon Judah and Judah David Shaparker.

Medallion:—M. E. Solomon and Samuel Judah.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BILL-COLLECTOR SENTENCED TO NINE MONTHS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Manilal Chunilal with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,864, belonging to his master Haji Omar Haji Sumar.

It was stated that the accused was in the service of the complainant as bill-collector and on the 27th April he was sent out to collect some outstandings. As the accused did no reburn in time the complainant sent one of his servants to look for him, and he was found in Sheik Memon Street lying on the ground speechless. When the complainant went there he found him in a sort of stupor. The accused was taken to the Police Station and from there to the G. T. Hospital where it was found that he was shamming. The accused was brought back to the Police Station and confessed that his two friends Sakarlal Amritalal and Ranchodlal Dayabhai had asked him to bring the money in order to open a shop, and he had accordingly handed over the sum to them. The amount was subsequently recovered from the two friends of the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. His worship remarked that had it not been for the prompt enquiries on the part of the Police the sum would not have been recovered.

SELLING GANJA WITHOUT LICENSE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector K. M. Modi charged Haridas Varjivandas with selling 2 annas worth of ganja without a license. Accused was fined Rs. 10 or in default sentenced to suffer to days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. A. R. Cox, District Magistrate, Bangalore, convicted four Mahomedans on Monday for being members of an unlawful assembly and for causing grievous hurt to Private Jones of the Garrison Military Police. One of them was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the others to nine months' each.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An 'At Home' of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Tuesday the 1st May.

The election of the following 11 new members since the last meeting was announced:—Lt. C. H. Delmege, R. E., Bangalore: Mr. Trimbak Govind Yeolekar, Poona: Mr. Ralph Randles Stewart, Rawalpindi: Lt.-Col. H. M. Halliday, Summerpur, Rajputana: Mr. William Whyte, Rangoon. Revd. F. C. B. Jourdair, Europe: Major C. W. Prescott, I. A. Nowshera: C. H. Hutton, Esq., Shrinagar: Rev. W. M. Zumbro, Madura. Mrs. M. C. Arundel-Barker, Garhwal; and Mr. F. G. Butler, I.C.S.

The Society is once again indebted to its members serving with the forces for a large part of its contribution since the last meeting. From Capt. J. E. B. Hotson, I.A.R.O. comes a collection of 43 Mammals, 27 birds and several snakes, lizards etc., obtained in Persia. From Mesopotamia Capt. Pitman always busy on our behalf send us two short-eared owls, 4 Spanish Sparrows, a common Bunting and a Desert Cat: while Lt. Livesey procured for us a European Roller, a Blue cheeked Bee eater the skin and skull of a Jackal, a most welcome contribution as the Society is anxious to obtain a series of skins and skulls of this animal from Mesopotamia and Persia. Col. Stevens presented us with a Teal, a Bittern and one Eastern Ballion's Crake. From Capt. Armitage, R.N.R. the Society has received 2 Sooty or Hemprichs Gulls from Aden a very welcome addition to our collection as this species has been very poorly represented hitherto. Another of these birds was obtained for us at Muscat by Major Husband, I.M.S., while two Tasselated Water Snakes, 2 Gray's Rat Snakes, and a dozen Scorpions were received from Basra from Col. Anderson.

From within "Indian" limits the Society received a very interesting little collection of Mammals from Mr. P. M. R. Leonard obtained on the Burmo-Chinese Frontier among these were 4 handsome Flying Squirrels and a Golden Cat, 2 Cat Bears and 2 weasels. Mr. C. W. Allen sent us a large Indian Civet and a Jungle Cat from Henzada whilst a second specimen of the former was together with a Phayres leaf Monkey and 2 Malay Vampires obtained for us by Mr. F. C. Purkis of Magwe. A Bar-tailed Cuckoo-Dove from W. Hannyngton, Shwebo and an Imperial Pigeon and Burmese Ring Dove from F. Atlay, Mogok complete the contributions received from Burma.

Mr. C. H. Dracott sent in a Leopard Cat and a Marmot from Sikkim the latter skin was damaged which is unfortunate as specimens of this animal from Sikkim and Tibet are amongst the Society's 'wants'. A solitary Snipo came in from Mr. J. C. Higgins, I.C.S., of Manipur and a Water Cock from Mr. L. O. Clarke, Dibrugarh, Assam.

The Society is indebted to Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., for the skin and skull of a small Indian Civet shot in Sind and likewise to Messrs. D. O. Witt and G. Evans for specimens of this animal from Chanda and Jubbulpore respectively. At the request of Mr. R. C. Wroughton, the Society has made special efforts to obtain this civet from Sind and the C.P. A second Bittern was sent to us by Mr. F. J. Mitchell. Kashmir and Major Norman sent down a fine example of the Black-tailed Godwit, one John's Earth Snake was received from Poona from Major W. S. J. Shaw, while Major H. R. Watson presented us with the head of a cobra in which the "cuneate" scale is wanting. This proves very interesting since this scale was supposed to be a constant feature in the Cobra and was hitherto regarded as one of its distinguishing characters.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AT NAGPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 30.

The Home Rule League aniversary was enthusiastically celebrated by the Nagpur Branch on Saturday. An open-air meeting was held, Mr. Khaparde presiding. Mr. Vaidya, Secretary, submitted a report of the branch which stated that 1,500 members had been registered, which the Secretary regretted, compared ill with Yeotmal. Mr. Gharpure, Barrister of Wardha, was the principal speaker. He contended that India was fit for Home Rule. Messrs. Madhavrao Padhye and Kelkar, pleaders made effective speeches. A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings about midnight.

MARATHAS AND EDUCATION,

The annual general meeting of the Maratha Sahayyakari Mandal, inaugurated in 1916 to encourage education among the poorer classes of the Maratha community, was held at the Lady Northcote Orphanage, Chinchpokli, on Sunday at 4 p.m., when Mr. Ramchandrarao Krishnarao Dalvi, Treasurer of the Maratha Provident Fund, was in the chair. After the reading of the report by the Secretary of the Mandal for the past year and its adoption, the speakers dwelt on the benefits of education, which the people were enjoying under the British Raj, and also referred to the honour done to the Maratha race by giving them an opportunity in the present titanic struggle of showing their loyalty and valour on terms of equality. References were made also to the War Loan and the speakers asked the people to buy war loan certificates and bonds. The meeting ended with a prayer for the success of the British Arms.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AT CAWNPORE.

TWO MORE ARTS COLLEGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNBORE, April 30.

The local committee of the Theosophical High School have decided to raise their school to the standard of a college. An extensive plot of land on the banks of the Ganges is being purchased for the scheme, where up-to-date buildings for the college and its residential quarters will be erected and playgrounds and gardens laid out. Rai Iqbal Narain Gurtu, formerly of the Benares Central Hindu College, is to be the Principal of the institution and the staff selected includes two Cambridge graduates. Out of three lakhs of rupees needed for the college nearly Rs. 60,000 have been subscribed. Mr. L. Aratoon, the manager of the school, to whose successful exertions on behalf of the proposed institution the local committee are greatly indebted, is being supported in this movement by prominent citizens of the town. Among the subscriptions announced are two anonymous donations of Rs. 20,000 each.

In addition to the proposed Theosophical College Cawnpore is likely to see the establishment of another college in the near future. There has been in existence for some years in these provinces a society known as the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College Trust Society, the object of which was the establishment of a college on the lines of the Dayanand College at Lahore. This society, which maintains a high school at Dehra Dun, decided some time ago to establish an Arya Samaj College at Cawnpore. A committee has recently been appointed to select a site for the college and the question of a suitable staff for the same will shortly be engaging the attention of those concerned. Cawnpore will thus have at no distant date three first class arts colleges, including the existing Christ Church College.

ELECTION OF THE CORPORATION PRESIDENT,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am afraid the memory of the controversy raised over the election of the Corporation President may die out as time advances, and when the next election arrives rate-payers concerned may forget the incident, fall victims and vote for those only who are quite incapacitated to be the representatives of the people at the Corporation, since they lack the spirit of independence which is an essential qualification for one to take the lead to safeguard the interests of the public. What I would, therefore, suggest is that all rate-payers of C. and G. wards should convene a public meeting and express their sense of strong disapproval and indignation at the amazing attitude taken by some of thier representatives at the Corporation in not voting for their deserving fellow countryman Mr. Baptista and thus failing in their sacred duty towards the rate-payers and their country at large. It is high time that the rate-payers should disassociate themselves from their representatives, for, their silence at a time like this, when their interests have been vitally affected, would be tantamount to encouragement to those who have shown utter disregard to the wishes of the people whose cause they are in duty bound to represent.—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am not sure that the particular class of "gentry" referred to by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee will easily be made to realise that their "game" does not pay. But I do believe that the class of indifferent "elected councillors" will surely realise the danger of the official kiss, if, as he says, public opinion is strong enough to "kick out the undesirable element from public life." Now that we are determined to "see through" things the following might be considered to be of some value. As regards Bombay public opinion has at least now determined to kick the undesirables and we hope that it will really do so at the earliest opportunity. But the citizens of Ahmedabad are, I am afraid, still rather reluctant even to determine to administer the "wholesome kick." It will be remembered that at the last Provincial Conference in that city the people passed a resolution demanding discontinuance of the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, declared himself at the time in favour of the appointment. Mr. Thakorram Kapilram, the then President of the Surat Municipality, followed suit. The Rao Bahadur is certainly welcome to his opinion. The point is, he went counter to the public opinion of the City and he ought not to have escaped the natural consequences of his act. Strange as it may seem the Rao Bahadur has been able to secure the prosidentship of the Municipality—evidently without a whisper of protest. The citizens of Surat did not only discover but prove the efficacy of the kick. Soon after the Provincial Conference they passed a resolution in the Municipality requesting Government to discontinue the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Thakorram Kapilram voted against the resolution. He had, unlike the Rao Bahadur, to suffer for it. The people there kicked him off the bench of the elected councillors. Mr. Thakorram Kapilram was, as expected, in due time returned as a nominated member. One wonders who was responsible for administering the official kiss in this particular instance. He then attempted to regain the presidentship. But the elected councillors were determined. He was again kicked off. These episodes might serve to teach us the value of the proper use of our right to vote. If we are in earnest we must make the representatives of the people realise their responsibilities towards the electorate.—Yours, etc.,

G.

SIMLA NOTES.

NINE INCHES OF SNOW AT MASHOBRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 27.

Is it winter, autumn, summer or spring? What is it? Any way the cold predominates. But the mercury really never goes below 40 deg. We are amused at the repeated and long complaints in the Simla letters of your contemporaries about the severity of the cold this year. Do they really feel the cold so very bitterly? After all Simla confirms me in my impression that the Indian even from sunny Bengal or scorching Madras can stand climatic inclemency much better than the Anglo-Indian. There was fall of snow the other day and though it was just perceptible on the Mall, nine inches were recorded on the Masnobra hill about six miles from here. Nobody works without a rosy fire except on a sunshiny day on all Government and other offices; but the non-ar. the real Simla, does not feel yet the pressing necessity of the *angithi* by midday.

THE INDIAN BAZAAR.

By the way, what a spectacle the rejuvenated Indian bazaar presents. It is divided from the Mall only by a few yards of upland, but the contrast between the Mall and the bazaar is the contrast between the West and East and here in Simla the twain doth meet. There is the usual plenitude of sweetmeat sellers and I remarked that the quality of *ghee* is invariably superior. Then there are the pan-shops, Kabari stalls corresponding to your jaripurana shops, cloth shops, and country shoe shops *attarvalas* and stalls of Indian medicine men. They have all grown up cheek by jowl and like the prophet's gourd as if in a night. This is the Simla season. The Viceroy arrived yesterday, and all that is now wanted to complete the happiness of the world *qui s' amuse* is the expected arrival of the Governor of the Punjab. The cinemas are doing business as usual, the rink is busy, and for intellectual diversion Sir Edward Maclagan has announced a lecture in the Masonic Hall on the 30th on "Early English Travellers in the Punjab". A theatrical company is expected to draw large houses early next month, but of that anon. Hibernating Chota Simla has come to active life again and Messrs. Framjee's reopened stores have provided a much needed facility to the fashionable suburb. Among the human migratory birds visiting the queen of hill stations barbers from Sahranpur are so thick and greet you on your arrival at the railway station in such persistent crowds that it makes you believe that all Sahranpur must be peopled by the descendants of the mediaeval their way Scores of *mochis* have trugded their way about four days on foot, up from the Kangra valley. They do not slide home till October is well past when the great return to the plains commences.

Our main thoroughfare by which I mean the Mall is dotted all along morning and evening with fair chaprasis—they are much fairer than their menial brethern in other parts of the Peninsula, stalking proudly in their rich scarlet and heavy gold. *Par parenthesis*, could not some one with a stricter economic conscience curtail this waste on vain finery?

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

Those who have joined the Defence of India Force now feel the force of it all! The parades are far from shams; absence from parade is strictly noted against the absentee; no leave is granted on the time-honored mysterious "urgent private affairs;" medical leave is not allowed except when supported by a genuine certificate. A *propos* of volunteering or joining the D. I. Force, the other day I was asked a question which I could not reply to in the absence of definite knowledge. Government are enrolling Indian privates for infantry services, would they accept them in cavalry regiments, the charger and accoutrement to be provided of course by the candidate?

EXCLUSION FROM THE MALL.

The police are looking smart as they needs must. But I am afraid they are they are sometimes over zealous. There cannot be much objection to reserving the Mall for congestion of traffic, but the coolies with a heavy load and the luckless domestic, whom his dhobi played false is really hard put to it to make a long detour along the lower and upper roads when only by a few yards' walk on the Mall he can get to his destination. And the Simla cooly sets you thinking. He carries his load on his back not on his head like his congener in the plains. And a very heavy load it is. Generally he is from Kashmir or the surrounding hills and is of course another species of the bird of passage. One wonders if the weight he carries or rather heaves up is not much heavier than falls to the lot either of the Bombay dock *ghati* or the Tamil cooly. One thing about him is certain. He upsets all your preconceived notions about hill tribe truculence. He is meek and his meekness contrasts very favourably with the "stand and deliver" attitude of the Bombay labourer or the annoyingly patient crafty Madras ditto.

THE PRIVILEGED OFFICIAL.

The telephone and electric light are more or less recent innovations in Simla. How did the great white world live without it so long? Owing to numerous new offices there is a shortage of telephones and the delightfully comfortable automatic machine unknown I believe to Bombay, is reserved for Government officials. However, is there not a slight extravagance about their distribution? Why should even each subordinate official have a telephone at his residence in addition to the one he has already in the office all to himself, while tradespeople who used the machine in years past have to go without any this year?

The Commander-in-Chief has at last earned the silent blessing of the long-suffering steel-driver or the type-clicker. He has issued orders by which all clerks are shunted from their blending desks by 6-30. I know of young men who in unhappy pre-Munro days never returned home before 8 p.m.

In your morning ride you observe that a good many people stop at the meteorological office and learn their weather lore from the daily bulletin affixed outside the office. Would not the Department be pleased to post a copy of its forecast? That would be a distinct public service. What it does give us is a summary of data of the past twenty-four hours, furnishing some indication of the coming change in the weather, but a forecast is what is needed at a station where rain and shine alternate in unexpected succession. As I write a rather heavy hail fall clatters against the roof. How delightful is nature and yet how cruel! The hail would spell ruin to the crops. Already some Districts in the Punjab are hard hit. The mother of a bearer whom I could not bring up here because I could no longer afford the luxury writes piteous letters from Rawalpindi begging that her only son, age 15, the bread winner of the family of five women be again taken into service. The curse of purdah system! What a powerful all it is of scarcity.

Two Bombay visitors looked us up since I wrote you last, Mr. R. D. Tata who conferred with Sir Thomas Holland and Mr. Mohammad Ali Adamji Peerbhai who is staying at the Grand Hotel.

WAR LOAN

BOMBAY'S EFFORT EXCEEDS 6½ CRORES.

BENGAL STILL 104 LAKHS BEHIND.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 30th April, Rs. 16,75,97,625.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..6,36,78,700*
Bengal ..	..5,32,69,500
Madras ..	.. 79,46,500
United Provinces	..1,16,56,200
Punjab ..	..1,24,13,900
Burma ..	.. 54,12,500
Bihar and Orissa	.. 17,22,800
Central Provinces	.. 25,57,500
Assam ..	.. 3,06,700
Minor Administrations.	46,13,300
Total Rs.	..16,35,77,600†

*Exclusive of Rs. 14,25,125 through Post Office 25th April.

†Exclusive of Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office 18th April.

LADIES' MEETING AT BIJAPUR,

A meeting of the ladies of Bijapur was held on Saturday, the 28th April, at the Victoria Jubilee Girls' School, under the presidency of Mrs. Wild, wife of the District Judge, with a view to obtaining subscriptions for the Women's War Loan, Bombay Presidency. Mrs. Wild spoke in English and her speech was repeated in Canarese by Mrs. Rao Saheb Deshmukh and in Marathi by Mrs. Limaye. Mrs. N. P. Desai and Mrs. Mahishi also made speeches. An influential Executive Committee was appointed. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 10,356-8-0 were promised on the spot. The principal subscribers were the widow of the Desai of Jenapur Rs. 5,000 and probably more, Mrs. N. P. Desai Rs. 1,000, Mrs. DeQuadros, wife of the Civil Surgeon Rs. 1,000, Mrs. Rao Saheb Kembhavi Rs. 500, Mrs. Naik Rs. 300, Mrs. Bindurao Rs. 300, Mrs. S. K. Sathe Rs. 200, Mrs. Rao Saheb Deshmukh Rs. 200, Mrs. Ajreker Rs. 100, Mrs. Havaldar Rs. 100, Mrs. K. S. Deshpande Rs. 100, Mrs. Bodhrao Rs. 100, Mrs. Deurkar Rs. 100, Mrs. Mahishi Rs. 100, Mrs. Kulkarni Rs. 100, Mrs. Chunilal Rs. 100, Mrs. Datar Rs. 100, Mrs. Gokhale Rs. 100, Mrs. Kowjalgi Rs. 100 and Mrs. Limaye Rs. 100. Mr. S. K. Sathe, Huzur Deputy Collector, gave great help in making arrangements for the meeting.

The authorities of the Indrapastha Hindu Girls' High School, Delhi, have invested Rs. 25,000 of the funds of the school into the War Loan.

The War Loan Sweep suggested by the Calcutta Corporation has been vetoed by the Bengal Government.

RECRUITINGMEET ING IN KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 30.

A public meeting organised by the Karachi Citizens' Association was held at the Khalikdina Hall, which was well filled, last night in connection with the recruitment of Indians for the Indian Defence Force. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishnudas was in the chair. The speakers were Dr. Dhalla Jamshed Mehta, Mr. Mir Ayub Khan, Mr. Lokamal Chellaram, Chanrai Virbhandas and Mrs. Hardevibai. A committee was appointed to obtain recruits and collect funds to supply the recruits with comforts and help their families, if necessary. Five hundred rupees were immediately subscribed, two hundred being from the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

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Indian War Loan.

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Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My Annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

"O. T."

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Before the Flood—or After?	6
Municipal Finance	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The War Loan	5
Bombay Natural History Society	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Debate on the Dardanelles Report	8
"The Russian Victory"	9
A New Aligarh	9
Simla Notes	5
The Pathan Terror	4
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3
ILLUSTRATION	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 1, 1917.

BEFORE THE FLOOD—OR AFTER?

"Formulas framed before the flood" seem to linger in Whitehall in spite of the Prime Minister's warning and appeal. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in particular, has apparently advanced no further than the days of Macaulay, which is sufficiently far back to give Mr. Lloyd George's expressive phrase quite a literal application. Mr. Chamberlain told the Empire Parliamentary Association that it was their part to help in full measure the realisation of India's natural aspirations to play a full part in the life of the Empire. The realisation of this could only come with time and as Indians qualified themselves. They were bound to sympathise and lend a helping hand and *strive to make India a fit training ground for the development of those aspirations and liberties.* That, in effect, is what Macaulay was saying nearly a hundred years ago. It is what Mr. Curtis, confessedly quite ignorant of the conditions in India, said in the "Problem of the Commonwealth" before he came to India and underwent the cleansing fires of the conflagration lighted by his famous letter. It is about as much or as little as anyone might have or has said when talking about India for the last eighty or ninety years, though to do Mr. Curtis and the others justice none of them have placed India in such a remote position of unreadiness to share in the common lot of modern peoples as Mr. Chamberlain. As far as he is concerned India is not yet even fit to be trained. She has yet to be made a fit training ground for the development of those aspirations and liberties for the realisation of which,—for the benefit of other people!—she is sharing in the glory of the war and spending blood and treasure!

It is small wonder that in such an atmosphere the Maharaja of Bikanir, who left India in quite a glow of fervour and sympathy for the aspirations of his fellow-countrymen in British India, presumed to soar no higher than the utterance of some of the pious hopes on which it has been sought to feed the hungry soul of India for a decade past. No reasonable person, he asserted, would contend that India was at present ripe for full self-government, but many thought that there was room for further political reforms. And Indians needed patience and sense of responsibility and above all concentration on what could be attained! This reads like a lesson learned in Whitehall and one might let it go with a smile, if it were not for the mischief it may do by the false impression it conveys to the British public, who may not realise that the Maharaja of Bikanir has no mandate and no authority to speak with this definiteness on behalf of the people of British India. We are willing to give His Highness every credit for the most excellent motives and to accept his assurance that the Princes have no desire to interfere in the affairs of British India, and we appreciate the sympathy he has more than once expressed with the people of British India in their desire to attain a status which will place them on a more equal footing with the other great peoples of the Empire. But in future he will do well to confine himself to sympathy and refrain from expressing views which are likely to do the cause of his friends in British India a great deal more harm than his sympathy can do good. At the present moment India, ready or not, is not asking for full self-government in the proper sense of the term. She is asking for a measure of responsible government which will definitely transfer the control of her affairs from the hands of the bureaucracy to a reformed government in which the representatives of the people shall have a dominating voice. Of course, we do not know what the Maharaja means by "full self-government" any more than we can measure the meaning of "political reforms" according to his estimate. But it is just as well that the mischief that may be done by the use of these vague formulas should be anticipated. The moderate demand of India, as defined in the memorandum of the nineteen members of the Imperial Council and the joint scheme of the Congress and the Moslem League does not propose that India should become an independent state like the self-governing Dominions, tied to the Mother Country by a mere bond of sentiment. To that extent she is not asking for "full self-government." But it had better be clearly understood that she is asking for the definite concession of the principal under proper safeguards and she will be satisfied with no less.

It seems to us that the time has come to protest against the attempts that are being made to anticipate the judgment of the British people on this great question,—perhaps the greatest that will confront them after the war. While we have on the one side the Prime Minister telling us that the war is as much a struggle for popular government as for liberty and congratulating India on the fact that she shares in the ideals for which the struggle is being waged, asking people to shed the formulas formed before the flood and to realise the need for a new angle of vision towards all the old problems, we have on the other hand Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Chamberlain and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab calmly assuming that India is hardly to make the barest beginning in the direction of popular government. The Viceroy has only cold water for those who venture to express a desire for definite reform and harps on the danger of what he is pleased to call "catastrophic changes." When he comes across a deputation of deadheads he invites them to take a more active part in politics and comes near to definitely associating himself—as it seems to us most improperly—with reaction. Mr. Chamberlain talks like a Rip van Winkle who has just awakened from a sleep of decades and knows nothing of the immense strides that India has been taking and the "revelations seen in the lurid fires of the war." Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who cannot dissociate Home Rule from bombs, fresh from his discussions with the Viceroy actually definitely shelves any step towards self-government and tells his Council that "practical politicians will for many years to come find ample occupation with such problems as the extension of local self-government, the reform of the public services, the improvement of agriculture and industries, the adaptation of our system of education to the needs of the people, the reform of the criminal and the uplifting of the depressed classes." That he says will be a more genuine advance in the direction of self-government than the pursuit of the chimera of Home Rule! We are not aware that Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Chelmsford or Sir Michael O'Dwyer has received a mandate to decide the question of India's destiny after the war and it seems to us it would be more decent, especially in the case of the last named, as it would be certainly more expedient, to preserve an attitude of reticence on a problem which it may not be theirs ultimately to solve. But, in any case, we should be wanting in our duty if we failed very clearly to emphasise that, however satisfactory their disposal of the Indian problem may appear to themselves, any sort of attempt to deal with it on the lines they indicate will be far from satisfying the Indian public and would in fact, if they succeeded in imposing their views on the British electorate, create the most profound disappointment and resentment and inaugurate an era of discontent and unrest.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The complaint is often heard in the hall of the Corporation, at budget time, that expenditure is invariably over-estimated and revenue under-estimated. An artificial deficit is exhibited which is generally allowed to be met at the close by any wind falls or excess of revenue. If the two sides do not balance, the deficit is generally made up from the reserve which in municipal parlance is generally called "Surplus Cash Balance." This reserve in reality is the accumulation of the net excess of revenue over expenditure in previous years. In recent times, no Municipal Commissioner has had the courage to balance the ordinary annual expenditure with the ordinary revenue by increased taxation in order to meet a deficit. The practice of leaving a year's deficit to the chapter of accidents or of meeting it from surplus cash balance is greatly in vogue. Purists in municipal finance do not consider such a practice wholesome. But the majority of the Corporation are more or less prone to the policy of *laissez faire* in municipal finance. Be that as it may. We are not arguing the merit or demerit of that financial policy at present. Our immediate object is to show how the annual income and expenditure is estimated. We cannot do better for purposes of illustrating our point than to take the latest accounts of 1916-17 as published in the official gazette on 12th April last. Taking the items of direct and indirect taxation, of services rendered, and miscellaneous, the budgetted revenue for that year totalled Rs. 126.77 lakhs, while the principal items of expenditure were estimated at Rs. 136.86 lakhs. When nine months of a budget year are gone, it is customary for the accounts department to revise the budget estimates. These revised estimates are submitted to the Corporation when the budget for the following year comes to be presented, namely, in January. First of all, then, let us see the figures of the budget and revised estimates of income for 1916-17:

REVENUE.

	In Lakh Rs. Budget.	Revised.
General Tax	53.25	54.00
Water Rate	23.14	24.28
Wheel Tax	5.35	5.62
Halalcore Rate	15.00	15.27
Town Duties	16.00	17.75
License Fees	1.20	1.28
Tobacco Duty	2.90	3.30
Markets	5.95	5.98
Fees	1.00	1.03
Fines	0.23	0.48
Mis. Receipts	2.75	3.00
Total	126.77	131.99

It will be seen that the revised revenue showed an increase over the budget of as much as 5.22 lakhs, say, 4 1/8 per cent. more. But now let us compare this revised estimate with the actual revenue realised at the end of March last:—

REVENUE—ACTUAL COMPARED WITH REVISED.

	In Lakh Rs. Revised.	Actual.
General Tax	54.00	54.22
Water Rate	24.28	24.68
Wheel Tax	5.62	5.61
Halalcore Rate	15.27	15.25
Town Duties	17.75	18.41
License Fees	1.28	3.52
Tobacco Duty	3.30	3.52
Markets	5.98	6.06
Fees	1.03	1.01
Fines	0.48	0.61
Mis. Receipts	3.00	2.89
Total	131.99	135.78

Compared with the revised, the actuals have increased by Rs. 3.77 lakhs. Thus, the original budget compared with revised was under-estimated by 5.22 lakhs, and compared to actuals, by fully 9 lakhs, say, 7 per cent.!

One would have thought that however carelessly the budget may have been passed, at any rate, tolerable care would have been taken, when nearly 9 months afterwards estimates had been revised, to see that no great variation occurred eventually with actuals. But even the revised exceeded the budget estimates by 3.79 lakhs. By far the largest increase is to be seen in the town duties which is a kind of *deus ex machina*, as opium formerly and railways now, are in our annual accounts. These duties go to spell a larger revenue or a smaller one, and, therefore, with corresponding surplus or deficit. Of course, there is always ready at hand, the stock pretext of the "unforeseen" or any other handy contingency to account for the larger revenue. The town duties may be exhibited as follows:—

Town Duties.	In Lakhs
Budget Estimate	16
Revised Estimate	17.75
Actuals	18.41

Next, we may take one or two other principal items of revenue:—

Water Rate.	Lakhs.
Budget	23.14
Revised	24.28
Actuals	24.68
General Tax.	Lakhs.
Budget	53.25
Revised	54.00
Actuals	54.22

In the case of water rate the difference between the budget and the actuals is 1.14 lakhs, and that in reference to the general tax is 1.02 lakhs. The discrepancies however, in the estimates of expenditure are even more striking When we in another article point those out, the ratepayer will realise how cleverly revenue is underestimated and expenditure overestimated, under the hollow plea of what is called in municipal phraseology "cautious estimates."

Notes of the Day.

The Boomerang!

It is highly instructive to watch the effect, and realize the meaning, of the swiftly moving scenes in the great world-drama presented to our gaze in these days of death—and birth. The "settled fact" of the Russian Revolution has evidently set many British minds, among others, athinking, and many British hearts, among others, asearching. There is not a little historical irony, for instance, in the fact that a distinguished English contemporary discusses, worthily and seriously, the question, "Can we live up to the implications and obligations of the Russian Revolution?" "In times past, it says,

> we have hurled the gospel of democracy at the head of Russia, and if it comes back as a boomerang upon our own skulls, we must not complain."

This provides only an indication, of course, of the vast spiritual readjustments to which the political conscience of the world has been awakened by recent events.

Sauce for the Gander.

In this connection a minor but significant and humorous example of the new needs of the times is afforded by certain questions asked in the House of Commons regarding the proclamation issued by General Maude to the people of Bagdad. The House had reason to be specially interested in the proclamation for its authorship is ascribed to Sir Mark Sykes, the Conservative M.P. for Central Hull, whom Mr. Asquith raised to sudden fame by an unusually fervid appreciation of his maiden speech in the House. The proclamation, like all such documents, is a rather florid essay in persuasion and consequently lends itself to the instituting of parallels. Mr. Devlin, an adept in the use of the interrogatory, was accordingly anxious to improve the occasion in mail week. He asked the Prime Minister:

> "Whether his attention has been called to the proclamation stating that the people of Bagdad are not to understand that it is the wish of the British Government to impose upon them alien institutions; and whether the Government are prepared to do immediately for Ireland what Sir Stanley Maude has been authorised to proclaim they are resolved to do for the people of Bagdad and the whole Arab race."

"Beautiful Oriental Ideas."

The question, however, as originally framed by Mr. Devlin appears to have been bowdlerised by the Speaker, and Mr. Devlin protested against the elimination of his citation of certain "beautiful Oriental ideas," embodying the latest lessons of "modern political sagacity", and particularly lamenting the loss of a passage "in which the people of Bagdad were begged to remember that for twenty-six generations they had 'suffered under a strange tyranny which had endeavoured to set one Arab against another in order to profit by their dissensions.'" The trend of the Irish query was further emphasized, as "India" points out, by a later interpellation by Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh who solemnly enquired of Mr. Bonar Law whether he was aware that four *vilayets* of North-East Arabia strongly objected to being, taken out of Turkish rule? "Was he going to force Home Rule upon an unwilling community"!

Roumania's Future.

News from Roumania has not been plentiful of late. Some insight, however, into the domestic situation of that country is afforded by a telegram which, as Reuter yesterday informed us, "The Times" has received from its correspondent at Jassy. According to this telegram, the Cabinet Council has decided, with the concurrence of Liberals and Conservatives, to divide among the peasants who participated in the war six million acres belonging to large landowners. Large State and Crown lands, it is added, will be similarly divided. How far this is an arrangement arrived at with the willing co-operation of the large landowners and how far a virtual expropriation by the State, it is difficult to ascertain. Nevertheless, it is significant that the large State and Crown lands are also to undergo the same change and it is obvious that the change itself is all to the good of the country. For an independent and prosperous peasantry is the mainstay as well as the pride of a country. Moreover, the character of the change is brought into relief by the further announcement that universal suffrage will be established. So that it is apparent that Roumania too is heading towards a truly democratic constitution. After the Russian revolution, it would have been surprising if liberalising influences had not been set free in one of the largest and most progressive of the Balkan States.

Some Experience!

The following example of what an enterprising journalist can do when he is hard put to it to fill space comes from the usually excellent London Letter of "The Westminster Gazette":—

> Hyderabad, whose Nizam has contributed £100,000 to help on the destruction of German submarines, is well out of the "U"-boat zone, but its ruler has had some experience of their operations. A few years before his death the late Nizam founded a magnificently equipped observatory in his dominions, and placed its resources at the command of the International Committee engaged in preparing the great Photographic Map of the Stars. For the purposes of this project the present Nizam last year ordered from England a consignment of special astronomical photographic plates, which were sent out in the "Persia" and were lost when that vessel was torpedoed in the Mediterranean. Another batch was then ordered, which also went to the bottom in the "Maloja." A third lot, however, arrived safely quite recently, and the Nizam has, possibly, been moved to commemorate their safe arrival.

We, also, had a similar experience of the operations of submarines when our mail bags went down in the Persia and the Maloja.

The Indian Soldiers' Fund.

The third report of the Indian Soldiers' Fund, covering the period from 21st November, 1915, to 30th November, 1916, bears ample testimony to the incalculable service all connected with the Fund have been doing at considerable self-sacrifice for the relief and comfort of Indian soldiers in all theatres of war and in the various military hospitals. India's best thanks are due especially to Sir John Hewett and Mr. P. D. Agnew, Chairman and Hon. Secretary respectively of the Fund, who, one notes with regret, have been recently obliged to resign their posts owing to call for service in other more important spheres in connection with the war From the report before us we find that up to 30th September, 1916, the Committee were able to disburse as much as £149,843-9-1 for expenditure of all sorts, out of a total of £201,813-6-9 received up to that date. Subscribers to the Fund, ranging from his Majesty the King to his poorest subject, have come from all parts of the Empire, which is significant of the sympathy Indian soldiers have been able to evoke everywhere by their heroic deeds. As might have been expected, the departure of Indian troops from France towards the close of 1915, led to a slight decline of interest among the public of Great Britain in the Fund, but the Committee did not slacken their efforts and have now extended their operations to all places wherever Indian soldiers are to be found, such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, East Africa, Salonika, Aden and the Red Sea, and even German Cameroons, the efforts of Indian funds like the Bombay Women's War Relief Fund, etc., being found unequal to cope with the demands from all these theatres of war.

Comforts for Prisoners of War.

An interesting section of the report is that dealing with the efforts of the Committee to get in touch with the Indian prisoners of war in German and Turkish hands. Parcels of food as well as of comforts of various sorts are being regularly despatched to officers and men at the prisoners' camps at Zossen and Osnabruck, with the co-operation of Swiss Red Cross and American Y. M. C. A., agencies. Throughout the year parcels of clothing have continued to be despatched to the prisoners. From first to last several thousand large parcels containing two complete outfits of outer and underclothing for winter use have been sent and one complete outfit of summer clothing. Nor have the wants of the men in the way of recreation been forgotten. Vernacular books have been sent to certain individuals from time to time, and it is interesting to note the demand which now exists among them for English Grammars and Readers. The despatch, however, of printed literature to Germany, whether to prisoners or otherwise, is now greatly restricted, and though the Indian Soldier's Fund has been properly registered as an Association entitled to despatch literature, not very much has lately been possible in this direction. That the Indian prisoners appreciate all that is done for them and that the same kindly relations between their European comrades and the Indians with whom the latter are brought into contact exist as before, is evident from some of the letters received from these prisoners. After the capitulation of Kut in April 1916, the Committee of the Fund were called upon to provide for the large number of Indian and British prisoners in Turkish hands In spite of the very great obstacles put in the way by the Ottoman Government every effort is now being made to get in touch with these prisoners in the various camps in Asiatic Turkey and Mesopotamia and supply them with parcels of comforts and foodstuffs regularly.

The Bengal Chamber has submitted its opinion to the Indian Industrial Commission regarding the system of Government certificates of the quality of products. The general opinion of the members was adverse to the proposal for the establishment of Government certificates, and the committee came to the conclusion that staple exports from Calcutta were not really advocate to such a scheme. As regards the imposition of penalties on adultered materials for manufacture, the committee was in favour of the views suggested by Mr. Lloyd that an act similar to the Engli Act might be introduced into India.

FRTHER ALLIED GAINS ON WHOLE FRONT.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN ROEUX.

GERMANS THROWING IN FRESH TROOPS.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT ROEUX.

OUR ARTILLERY ESTABLISHED IN SCARPE VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., April 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says bitter fighting continued throughout last night and to-day the Germans throwing in fresh troops at vital points as fast as possible. Our artillery is gradually subduing the machinegun positions and has favourably established itself in the Scarpe Valley. Roeux is the scene of the bitterest fighting owing to its tactical value, the enemy sacrificing men in droves trying to keep us out.

BRITISH GAIN SOUTH OF OPPY.

THREE GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., April 30.

A British communiqué says we captured this morning a trench system southward of Oppy on a mile front after heavy fighting and stubborn resistance and several unsuccessful counterattacks. We have taken 976 prisoners since yesterday morning.

We brought down three German aeroplanes. Three of ours are missing.

BITTER FIGHTING AT ROEUX.

GERMANS BRINGING UP HEAVY ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 30.

Special correspondents describe the fighting at Roeux as of the worst possible kind. The ground is rising and high slopes with isolated positions are thrust between our troops who had to advance in an irregular line, exposing their flanks.

The chemical works north of Roeux proved to be a nest of machine-guns from which swept a blast of bullets, but the infantry were undaunted and performed prodigies, companies and even platoons displaying the finest initiative.

The Germans are now bringing up not only human reserves, but heavy artillery so as to prevent the smashing of the Hindenburg line and imperilling of retreat.

TACTICAL VALUE OF ROEUX.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., May 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—The tactical value of Roeux is due to the fact that it is a complement of Monchy on the northern bank of the Scarpe. The concentration of our big guns ceaselessly searching the ruins, crashed ceaselessly throughout the night. The sun rose upon a perfect German holocaust. To the north, we are well established in Arleux village and our posts have pushed forward up the western slope of the so-called Greenland Hill.

Fighting continues with indescribable intensity between Oppy and Gavrelle.

The correspondent relates an incident in which a British detachment was surrounded by an overwhelming force of Bavarians, but a company of the Lincolns doubled up to the rescue with clubbed rifles against which even steel helmets were useless and the Bavarians surrendered.

BRITISH VICTORY AT SAMARRA.

TURKS RETREATING FURTHER NORTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The following telegram dated the 30th April 1917 has been received from "Eye-Witness," Mesopotamia:—

Bagdad, April 27th:—The Turkish army after its defeat at Samarra fell back on a position, which it is entrenching, on both banks of the Tigris fifteen miles upstream. Our column on Shatt-el-Adhaim has followed upstream the Turkish force in this area and is now in close touch with the new position, which the enemy is preparing a few miles south of Band-i-Adhaim on both banks of the stream.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

NOW WELL ABLE TO BEAR ANY STRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., April 30.

Sir Arthur Lawley in the letter to Mr. Chamberlain, dated from Es Sinn, 26th February, declares that the medical organisation in Mesopotamia is now well able to bear any strain.

RACING FIXTURES CANCELLED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., April 30.

Horse racing fixtures after May 4th. have been cancelled in accordance with the Government request.

FIGHTS IN CHAMPAGNE.

POSITION NEAR COURCY LARGED.

ENEMY SECOND LINE PENETRATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., April 30.

A French communiqué says there were isolated operations in the region north and south of Cornillet and north-west of Rheims. We took 150 prisoners and appreciably enlarged our positions.

There was somewhat lively artillery duel in the Champagne, between Prunay and AubervilOur detachments penetrated as far as the enemy second line at several points.

In Upper Alsace there was lively grenading which ended to our advantage and cost the Germanses. We brought back prisoners.

FIGHTING IN CHEMINS DES DAMES.

GERMAN ORGANISATIONS BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., April 30.

A French communiqué says at Chemins des Dames there was an energetic reciprocal cannonading and at Hurtebise a grenade duel. The artillery lines in this region are equally lively.

We effectively bombarded the German organisations north-west of Rheims and the Champagne. We took two hundred prisoners last night in the region of Courcy.

NEED FOR AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 30.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., April 30.

General Joffre has addressed a statement to the American people in which he impresses upon them the need of an American army in France. The essential thing is that an efficient unit be sent as swiftly as possible without waiting to raise an army of half a million. Americans in the French army are needed for training the American forces and might return to the United States.

SPANISH NEUTRALITY.

EX-PREMIER MAURA'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MADRID, April 30.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 30.

Ex-Premier Maura, addressing an audience of 20,000 in a bull-ring, declared that Spain must remain neutral during the war, but her policy thereafter must be inspired by approchement with the Allies.

ANTI-PACIFIST PROCESSION IN PETROGRAD.

MAIMED AND BANDAGED SOLDIERS PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 30.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., April 30.

An impressive anti-pacifist procession, in which thousands of maimed and bandaged soldiers marched to the Duma, was addressed en route by the American Ambassador, who said he could not imagine separate Russian peace involving the surrender of their new-won gains.

ALLIED AIRMEN.

CONSTANTLY BOMB ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., May 1.

The Allied airmen are constantly mombing Zeebrugge.

The Germans admit that damage has been done.

HINDENBERG DISILLUSIONED.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY'S BEST TROOPS BEATEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., April 30.

A telegram from Paris says Hindenburg himself saw his best troops driven from the impregnable Vimy Ridge, the defences crumpled up by the British assault, the battlefield of Gavrelle heaped with German corpses and the decimation and defeat of the Prussian Guard.

EXCLUSION OF GERMANS FROM HONGKONG.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, April 25.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., April 30.

The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of the exclusion of the Germans from the colony for at least ten years after the war, after which they are to be admitted under strict surveillance.

GERMAN POPULAR DEMAND FOR REFORMS.

DERNBURG'S ADVICE TO BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 30.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., April 30.

The former Colonial Minister, Herr Dernburg, in a significant speech at Breslau warned the Government not to delay reforms because the popular movement was so deep-rooted that it could not be stifled.

He also urged Bethmann-Hollweg to publish Germany's war aims and said that if Germany had given President Wilson a concrete answer to his concrete question thereanent they would have been a step further.

CONSCRIPTION BILL IN U. S. CONGRESS.

AMERICAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 30.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 30.

The Conscription Bill provides for an army of two million men. Details of the measure will be settled at a conference of both the Houses.

President Wilson is considering the appointment of Socialist and Labour representatives in the American Mission to Russia.

Two hundred Members of the Congress have telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George urging the settlement of the Irish question.

AMERICA'S PREPARATIONS.

PLANS FOR TRAINING TWO MILLION MEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 30.

The American War Department has already presented plans for training two million men. Manufacturers throughout the country are awaiting the signal to start making equipments at a moment's notice.

It has been practically decided to adopt the English rifle and French gun, while inventors are busily engaged on improving the German devices for poison-gas, tear-shells and liquid fire. Mr. Edison is devoting himself to the submarine problem.

The sites of military camps have already been selected and it is proposed to call men up in batches of half-million.

GERMAN-AMERICAN WAR.

BRAZIL TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 29.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 30.

The Government has proclaimed neutrality in the German-American war.

INDIA'S NATURAL ASPIRATIONS.

REALISATION TO COME "IN TIME."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON HER LOYALTY

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR ON INDIA'S WELFARE.

LUNCHEON AT EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., April 30.

The Empire Parliamentary Association gave a lunch in the House of Commons to the Indian and Dominion delegates to the Imperial War Conference. Lord Finlay, presiding, dwelt on the loyalty of India in the cause of justice and humanity.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying, said the welcome given to the Indian delegates would evoke a warm response in India which was deeply gratified at the cordiality of their reception at the War Cabinet Conference. It marked a conspicuous stage in the relations of the different parts of the Empire. Nowhere were we confronted by greater problems than in India and it was for us to help to our full measure the realisation of India's natural aspirations to play the full part in the life of Empire. The realisation of this could only come with time and as the Indians qualified themselves. We were bound to sympathise and lend a helping hand and strive to make India a fit training ground for the development of these aspirations and liberties.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke enthusiastically of the part which the ruling Princes in India had played in the service of the Empire and referred to the passionate loyalty to the King-Emperor and loyal assistance of the Princes and Chiefs in this war.

He concluded, "We drink with special pleasure to the health of the Maharajah of Bikanir, who is a soldier and a statesman, as he has shown at the deliberations of the Conference and as a contributor to one of the many forces now upholding the banners of the Empire.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR'S REPLY.

The Maharaja of Bikanir warmly thanked the Mother of Parliaments for her warm welcome. Reviewing India's political aspirations he declared it was the first and foremost consideration of Indians at all times to render all service they could to the Emperor and the Empire, whose welfare, both for loyal and patriotic reasons and for motives of enlightened self-interest was a matter of abiding concern to them. The millions of the Indian peoples were loyal to the core. Similarly, the ruling Princes and Chiefs, though not technically a part of British India, were proud of their unique position within the British Empire, and yielded to none in the whole world in loyalty to the King-Emperor.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR'S SPEECH.

LATER.

The Maharajah of Bikanir in the course of his speech at the Empire Parliamentary Association lunch emphasised the widespread gratification felt in India that she was represented for the first time at the Imperial War Conference. Subject to her profound veneration for the King-Emperor and her constant concern for the welfare of the Empire, India desired with the guidance and help of Britain materially to advance on constitutional lines in regard to matters political and economic and ultimately to attain under the standard of the King-Emperor freedom and autonomy which her more fortunate sister dominions enjoyed.

INDIA NOT YET RIPE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sedition in India was confined to extremely a small minority and vast majority were loyal to the core (cheers). No reasonable person would contend that India was at present ripe for full self-government but many thought there was room for further political reforms. Indians needed patience and sense of responsibility and above all concentration on what could be attained. They looked to Britain for sympathy and help and they were confident that these questions would be considered in time to permit of something being done at the conclusion of the war. Indians did not desire this as a reward for loyalty, for the loyalty of India had no price. India's adherence to the Empire was not due to any unworthy motive but was because they felt that she could only realise her object within the Empire with the sympathetic aid of the British people.

PROPOSED COUNCIL OF PRINCES.

Indian States, several of which had already representative Government, would rejoice at any political advance in British India. The Maharaja of Bikanir emphasised loyalty of Indian Princes and Chiefs and gratefully acknowledged the sympathetic attitude of the Government of India and Mr. Chamberlain. He urged the early institution of a council or assembly of Princes where important questions concerning the Indian states and the Government of India could be decided, similar to the Legislative Councils of British India. He emphasese that the Princes did not desire either to interfere in the affairs of British India or outside interference in their own affairs. He concluded by declaring that Lord Chelmsford's speech at Delhi and the attitude of the Government of India led the Princes to hope that the questions were receiving a sympathetic consideration.

LATEST CABLES.

IMPROVEMENT OF BRITISH POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., May 1.

Marshall Haig this afternoon reports:—We have improved our position and taken prisoners between Monchy-le-preux and the Scarpe. We carried out a successful raid northward of Ypres.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., May 1.

A British official communiqué from Salonika says:—We beat off with heavy losses enemy attack on the Doiran-Vardar front on Saturday night.

MR. BONAR LAW ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT USE ANNOUNCEMENT AS WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., May 1.

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement regarding Imperial reference is being used by the German Government as a warning to workers of consequences of the Allied victory. For example, the "Vorwaerts" says:—The Central Powers are threatened with complete exclusion from the world market, upon re-entry into which the future of Germany depends.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., May 1.

The "London Gazette" announces the following awards to the Indian Army officers:—

D. S. O.

Major Robert Baker. He showed quick grasp of situation and secured his left flank with great ability at a critical time enabling the organisation to be completed for further attacks elsewhere. His fearless personal example contributed largely to the success of difficult operations.

MILITARY CROSSES.

Captain Arthur Lunn. He assumed the command of the third wave and led it to the enemy's trench. He returned under heavy fire and reported the situation and later when communication failed, he again crossed in the open and made further report.

Subadar Imandin Kan.—He twice displayed great coolness and courage under heavy fire and always set a fine example to men.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

Havildar Fatteh Singh. He showed great coolness under fire and set a fine example and determination in night-marches.

Havildar Nawab Khan. He twice displayed great courage and coolness under heavy fire and always set a splendid example.

The following awards are announced for distinguished service in the field in Mesopotamia:—M. C.—Captains Harry Beaumont, North Lancashires; Dudley Evans, Rifle Corps; Robert Macfarlane, Black Watch. Lieuts. Donald Bell, Engineers; Erach Daboo, Medicals. Second-Lieuts. Joseph Archer, Engineers; James Collins and Richard Underwood, North Lancashires; Henry Evans, Royal Lancasters; James Gray, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

M. RIBOT'S "WIN THE WAR" POLICY.

RELATIONS WITH ARMY COMMAND.

LUXURY IMPORTS TO BE PROHIBITED.

In the French Chamber on Mar. 21, M. Ribot made the customary declaration of the policy of the new Government. Its fundamental idea, says the Paris correspondent of "The Times," is, of course, the same as that of the policy of the preceding Ministry—namely, to win the war.

The declaration touched upon several questions which have been raised by the recent crisis. M. Ribot defined the spirit which animates France in prosecuting the war with the utmost energy to victory as being inspired by a firm resolve to "recover the provinces torn from us in the past, to obtain the reparation and guarantees due to France, and to prepare a durable peace based on respect for the rights and freedom of peoples." He then referred to the withdrawal of the enemy, and continued:—

Although this withdrawal is without doubt a preface to fresh hard struggles, in which the enemy will exhaust his last efforts, France feels her confidence draw fresh strength from the results of her unshakable firmness and of the skilful strategic preparations of the leaders of her Armies. The question of the High Command, which has given rise to so many discussions, is now finally settled in the simplest manner. The Government is entrusted, subject to the control of the Chamber, with the political direction of the war, and is master of all that concerns the organization and upkeep of our Armies. The Government is the necessary organ to ensure, in our relations with the Allied Governments, perfect harmony in the combined action of the Armies. It takes good heed that its prerogatives, which are conditions of its responsibility, are in no way diminished. But when the Government has chosen the chief to lead the troops to victory it gives him complete freedom in regard to the strategic conception, preparation and direction of operations.

It is thus that the Government understands the part it has to play, and it is happy to take this opportunity to express its entire confidence in the leaders and commanders of our Armies, and at the same time on behalf of the country, to renew its gratitude to the troops who bear with stoicism and good humour the great hardships of trench warfare.

After acknowledging the services of the Parliamentary Committees, the Prime Minister appealed to Parliament to give the Government its frank and sincere collaboration. The next passage of the statement contained the promise of an improved, enlightened, and more liberal censorship.

M. Ribot next referred to the events in Russia and said:—

We welcome the work of emancipation which is being accomplished among the noble people to whom we were united by an alliance a quarter of a century ago and we hope with all our hearts that the development of representative institutions based upon the sovereignty of the people may terminate without violence and deep disturbance, so that an example may be given to other peoples.

The declaration laid special emphasis upon the financial situation and the necessity for abolishing all unnecessary private extravagance. It promised fresh taxation to meet the interest on loans, taxation which will be conceived in the "spirit of justice and at the same time of courage, which is suited to a democratic country such as France." A decree will be submitted to Parliament prohibiting all but indispensable imports, so as to restore French exchange. Home production is to be encouraged in every way.

The declaration ended with a confident appeal to the country to help the Government to fulfil its arduous task.

M. Ribot's declaration was heard with the greatest attention, and all the passage relating to Russia drew great cheers from the Left. The statement of policy will commend itself to the whole country, which will anxiously await the new Government at work.

The Government was immediately afterwards interpellated, but there can be no question of its majority. Active politics will not be resumed until after Easter.

CONFIDENCE IN M. RIBOT.

Paris, March 21.—After a discussion of the interpellations on the general policy of the Government the Chamber passed unanimously a vote of confidence in the Government. Four hundred and forty Deputies were present.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

RE-EXAMINATION OF "C" CLASS MEN.

We are officially informed that all men classified in category "C", as fit only for sedentary work, are to be re-examined and that no one should be included in that category who is not fit to perform the training required by regulation for a reserve company or squadron.

In Bombay men in category "C" are requested to attend for re-examination at one or other of the following centres, on or after May 2nd and up to May 5th inclusive, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. or between the hours of 2-30 p.m. and 6 p.m.:—

Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital (entrance in west wing).

Victoria War Hospital (main entrance).

Alexandra War Hospital (No. 2 shed, top of north staircase).

DEBATE ON THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

CRITICISMS ON LORD KITCHENER RESENTED

MR. CHURCHILL & LORD FISHER.

OFFER TO CONDUCT ATTACK.

EX-PREMIER'S DEFENCE.

In the House of Commons on March 20, at the end of questions Lord E. Talbot (the Government whip) formally moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with cheers, said: It is with great reluctance that I have taken the opportunity which the Government has been good enough to afford by this motion to make a statement in regard to some matters which arise on the recently published report of the Dardanelles Commission. It would have been far better, in my opinion, to have postponed all controversial discussion as to past events or responsibilities until after the conclusion of the war. (Cheers). Its prosecution ought to occupy all our thoughts and energies, and it would be a national calamity if they were diverted even for a short time to the contentious discussion of what was done or what might have been done a year or two years ago. (Hear, hear). But the report which has just been published, in the circumstances and manner of its publication—(hear, hear)—and in the use which has been made of it—(loud cheers),—seems to me, after full consideration of the public interests involved, to render it necessary to say something at once, not in my own interest only, but in that of my late colleagues on the War Council, who included distinguished members of the present Government—(cheers),—and, above all, of one who is no longer able to speak for himself, the lamented Lord Kitchener. (Cheers).

THE WAR ORGANISATION.

It is not my purpose to initiate or to invite a survey of the whole field covered by the report. My object is to deal with two or three specific points in regard to which if I kept silence I think a wrong and in some cases an unjust impression might be created. I wish, in the first place, to say a word or two as to the war organisation which existed when the operations which this Commission was directed to inquire into were begun. I see that they express the opinion that for the first few months of the war the machinery was both clumsy and inefficient. That, of course, was a mere obiter dictum—for the time in question was outside the scope of the Commissioners' inquiry. Nor am I aware of any evidence which would entitle anybody to come to that conclusion. The first four months of this war presented problems as numerous and as complicated as it has ever fallen to the lot of statesmen to deal with—(hear, hear),—and I am quite content to leave the manner in which they were confronted and handled to the judgment of history. (Cheers).

But at the time in question, the time which is actually covered by the reference to the Commission, the war organisation was in substance as they have described it—the Cabinet, the War Council, which corresponded in its composition almost exactly to the old Committee of Imperial Defence, and the heads of the Executive departments, the War Office and the Admiralty, with their staffs and expert advisers. The daily conduct of the operations of the war was in the hands of the Ministers responsible for the army and navy in constant consultation with the Prime Minister. When any serious questions involving new departures of policy or joint strategic operations arose, the War Council, which, as I have said, was a reproduction of the old Committee of Imperial Defence, with the expert advisers of the army and navy, and sometimes the Foreign Office, was summoned.

CONCLUSIONS CIRCULATED IN WRITING.

The proceedings of the War Council were exactly similar to those which had prevailed in the old Committee. When a conclusion was reached it was formulated in writing; it was read out either at once or at the end of the meeting by the Chairman. It had always been our practice. The only change which I made when the war began and the War Council was under war conditions was that for greater certainty and security those conclusions were, immediately after the meeting, circulated in writing to all the departments concerned. There was never any excuse—I say it with a full knowledge of all the facts—for vagueness or want of precision and in the case of a particular conclusion to which the Commissioners refer in their report, that of the 13th January, to which a certain amount of uncertainty is said to have prevailed, at the meeting both I myself and that most able and efficient public servant Sir Maurice Hankey, who acted and, I believe, still acts as secretary to the Committee, pointed out to the Commissioners that that conclusion was circulated that very same afternoon to the Admiralty and the War Office.

I will say only one word with regard to the position of the experts at this Committee, because a great deal has been said about it in this report. The position of these experts was precisely the same as it had always been at the Committee of Imperial Defence. They were there and that was the reason and the only reason for their being there—to give the lay members the benefit of their advice. (Cheers.) For what other purpose were they summoned? I have sat, and mostly as chairman, for ten years on the Committee of Imperial Defence. We have had there as expert advisers exactly in the same position as these gentlemen were, all the most distinguished soldiers and sailors during that decade, including Lord Fisher, Sir A. Wilson, and the gallant Field Marshal Lord Nicholson, who is one of the signatories to this report. I state, and I am borne out by the evidence of my political and civilian colleagues, including the present Prime Minister, when I say that I have never known them to show the least reluctance to give their opinion, invited or uninvited. (Laughter.)

LORD KITCHENER AND THE WAR OFFICE.

I say nothing about the Admiralty, because I dare say Mr. Churchill will have something to say about the Admiralty. I pass from the political side of the organisation to deal with a matter about which animadversions were made by the Commissioners in their report on the War Office and its administration by Lord Kitchener. As we all know to our lasting and infinite regret Lord Kitchener, some months, I think, before this Commission was appointed, and certainly some months before it began to sit, lost his life in the service of the State—(hear, hear).—and with him there also perished Colonel Fitzgerald, his secretary and confidant, who was more in Lord Kitchener's confidence than anyone else in the world. When the Commission was appointed and was about to begin its labours, feeling myself as being in a peculiar sense the trustee for Lord Kitchener's memory, I felt somewhat apprehensive as to whether what I might call his case would be adequately presented in the course of the inquiry. Accordingly, before the Commission sat I sent for the Attorney General and suggested it was desirable, if he could make it consistent with his other duties, that he should appear before the Commission and represent what I might call Lord Kitchener's interest. As might be expected, he expressed not only his willingness but his concurrence with the suggestion. Accordingly he went to the Chairman of the Commission and placed these facts before him, but was assured there was no necessity for his attendance, and that he might be quite assured Lord Kitchener's interests would be amply safeguarded.

I very much regretted that the request was not complied with, but I am not making any imputation on the fairness with which the Commissioners conducted the inquiry. The Commissioners have presented a picture of the position and procedure of Lord Kitchener at the War Office which I venture to think is very much overdrawn. Lord Kitchener was by no means the solitary and taciturn autocrat he is depicted to be. When war broke out I was Secretary of State for War, and I realised at once it was impossible to combine the two offices which I held. The only person—and I should like this to be put on record—I ever thought of as my successor was Lord Kitchener himself—(cheers).—and it happened by a stroke of good fortune that his Lordship happened to be in this country and was on the point of returning to Egypt when war broke out. I mentioned it to one or two of my colleagues, and one who strongly urged its necessity was the then Lord Chancellor, Lord Haldane. (Cheers.) Lord Kitchener's appointment was received with universal acclamation—(cheers).—so much so that it was represented as having been forced upon a reluctant body by an overwhelmingly intelligent and prescient press. (Laughter.)

BELITTLING HIS CHARACTER.

Lord Kitchener, as everyone who knew him will agree, was a masterful man. He was endowed by Providence with a formidable personality. He was by nature rather disposed to keep his own counsel, and no doubt that disposition was encouraged by the fact that he had been so long conversant with and immersed in the affairs of the East. But it is a complete mistake to suppose that Lord Kitchener lived in isolation and did not consult military opinion at the War Office or elsewhere during the conduct of the war. I am speaking of what is within my own knowledge. On the other hand, it is true that Lord Kitchener acted during the early months of the war as Chief of his own Staff. He was a great soldier, with a most varied and illustrious record, and there was no one in the country at the time who could compare with him as a military authority. It is suggested in the report he ought to have availed himself more freely of the services of the Staff. As a matter of fact when the war began the General Staff at the War Office, consisting almost of our ablest and most competent officers, were sent to the front, and their places had to be taken by officers who had been in retirement, and who relatively had much less experience. I am perfectly certain there was no one, in the army or out of it, who would say that the Government were not doing right in deferring to Lord Kitchener's authority on purely military matters. At a later stage of the war the Staff was reconstituted, first with Sir Archibald Murray and then with Sir W. Robertson—officers who had experience at the front and of the novel conditions under which war is now carried on. I need not point out how many and varied were the calls made upon Lord Kitchener. On no man in our history has a heavier burden ever fallen. Nothing has filled me with more indignation and disgust than that the criticisms made in the report on Lord Kitchener's conduct and capacity have been taken advantage of by those who only two years ago were in a posture of almost slavish adulation—(loud and prolonged cheers)—to belittle his character, and, so far as they can, defile his memory. Lord Kitchener's memory is in no danger. He lives and will live in the gratitude and admiration of the British people of the whole Empire.

WHY A NAVAL EXPEDITION WAS DECIDED UPON.

I do not dwell, because it is common ground, on the political and strategic and economic importance of the Dardanelles operations. The serious question is this—whether, admitting it is of political, strategic, and economic importance, the Government of the time were justified in considering it a practical one. I won't say a possible one. Everyone would have preferred if it had been possible a joint naval and military expedition. In the first instance, what was resolved upon was to carry out a naval expedition alone. It was because Lord Kitchener, who strongly favoured the project, declared and proved to the satisfaction of all his colleagues that he had not available a sufficient number of troops to make the operation a joint one that it was undertaken as it was. The Commissioners in their third finding blamed the War Council for accepting Lord Kitchener's statement and taking no steps to satisfy themselves by reports or estimates what troops were available, and they evidently think that if we had done so we should have found Lord Kitchener was wrong and we ought to have overruled him.

THE DELAY IN SENDING TROOPS.

Referring to the charge of delay in sending the troops which afterwards became available, Mr. Asquith said it was most unfair to pass judgment upon Lord Kitchener for that delay. The Russian position was bad, and Lord Kitchener apprehended that the Germans might withdraw, and probably would withdraw, considerable bodies of troops from the eastern front and send them to the western front. The situation on the western front at the time was very critical, and strong and urgent pressure was brought to bear upon Lord Kitchener, not only by the English but by the French Commander in the field, to allow the 29th Division to go to France. It was perfectly monstrous to suggest that in these circumstances the civilian members of the War Council should have overruled Lord Kitchener. (Cheers.)

Coming to a close, he remarked that the Dardanelles operations had been described as a tragedy and a catastrophe. That was a complete perversion of the case. They saved the position of Russia in the Caucasus; they prevented for months the defection of Bulgaria to the Central Powers; they kept at least 300,000 Turks immobilised; and, what was more important, they cut off the elite, the whole flower, of the Turkish army. The Turks had never recovered from the blows inflicted upon them, and what occurred in the Dardanelles was certainly one of the contributory causes to the favourable developments which we had been witnessing in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Persia. (Cheers.)

Sir M. Wilson (U—Bethnal Green), as one who took part in the Dardanelles campaign, held that, viewed in the true perspective, the expedition, although not fulfilling the grand aims of its authors, accomplished even more than we could now appreciate. Mistakes were made, but he protested against the attacks which had been levelled against the distinguished men responsible for the conduct of the campaign—attacks which were foreign to our character and which could serve no useful purpose. (Cheers).

MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. W. S. Churchill (L—Dundee) said that, although he did not wholly agree with the conclusions of the Commissioners, he welcomed them so far as the Admiralty were concerned as at any rate as an instalment of fair play. They had swept away, directly or by implication, many serious and reckless charges which had passed broadcast throughout the land during the last two years. The burden he had hitherto borne alone was now shared by the most eminent men this country had produced within the lifetime of a whole generation in Parliament and in the army and the fleet. If the Commission had confined themselves to conclusions and expressions of opinion it would hardly have been necessary for him to intervene in the debate, but the method which the Commission had chosen was to build up an incomplete narrative by a great number of clippings and snippings from documents, and by single sentences from the evidence of witnesses which had been pieced together with the greatest patience and skill. This method was in conflict with all the accepted principles in regard to documents and evidence which laid it down that if an extract was quoted one should know what the context was. (Hear, hear).

Commodore de Bartholome was stated in the report to have said that there should be no question of what was known as forcing the Dardanelles. What the Commodore means was rushing, and he himself explained this in his evidence. But the whole sense of this passage and the whole opinion of this very competent officer was completely misrepresented.

THE FOUNDATION OF HIS ADVICE.

The serious point to which I want to draw attention, Mr. Churchill continued, is one of principle. The foundation of the advice which I offered to the War Council on behalf of the Admiralty and on which my right hon. friend (Mr. Asquith) and his colleagues took their decision was not the opinions of experts. It was based on the plans of experts, and on their readiness to carry out those plans. I trust the House will appreciate the all-important distinction between the two. I propose to take the House through the catena of plans on which the decision of the Cabinet was based. The report of the Commission does not give a fair idea of the telegram received from Admiral Carden on January 11. This telegram contained a reasoned, detailed, intricate naval plan. The Admiral was invited to say whether he felt that his hand had been forced, or that he had been unduly pressed by my telegram to him, and he resented every suggestion of that kind. When asked whether his judgment was unfettered he said: "Yes; it was." Admiral Carden's detailed plan was next remitted by me to the War Staff and to Sir Henry Jackson for their consideration, and after careful consideration they both expressed their concurrence in it.

Sir Henry Jackson in his memorandum of January 15, four days after the Carden plan had been received, wrote a full and reasoned criticism and comment on the plan, which began in the words—"Concur generally in his plan." Then followed the very important words:—"Our previous appreciations differ only in small details." The Chief of the Staff of the Admiralty prepared the war orders for the fleet, and went into every minute professional detail connected with the operation. He said he believed these orders were sound, and offered a reasonable practicable chance of success. Admiral Oliver, Chief of the Staff, when asked if he considered Sir H. Jackson was for it, replied "I think he was for it." Yet all we find in the report is that "Admiral Oliver nevertheless acquiesced." That is a use of language. (Cheers). Sir Henry Jackson's memorandum of 15th February comprised a minute examination of every land and fort in the Dardanelles, and showed each fort could be attacked. The Commissioners have published the guarding seas about the importance of having that land, but no one would get any idea from the report of the elaborate, careful, thorough plan which Sir H. Jackson made. We sent this memorandum out to the Admiral as a guide, and Sir H. Jackson stated to the Commission that he had responsibility for the memorandum.

SIR H. JACKSON AN MAD THING TO

If the House will turn the paragraph in the report where Sir Henry Jackson's part in these affairs is dealt with they will see how very little representative of the true account which I have given is the report of the Commission. We say in the forefront that Sir Henry Jackson did not consider that an attempt made by the Fleet alone to get through the Dardanelles was a feasible operation, but he thought that it was a mad thing to do. I accept that statement in that last expression has been quoted more widely than any of the sober conclusions of the Commission. It has run from one end of the country to the other, and is extremely important not only for us but for the Allies and the present Government, because remember that the dignified and proper method by which you conduct your affairs is a matter of high public importance. (Hear, hear.) It is of great importance to know to what precise operation H. Jackson's expression "a mad thing" refers. It is quite clear that it does refer to the Carden plan, because he had written concurring generally in his plan, differing only in small details. It is quite clear that it does not refer to the Admiralty war orders founded on the Carden plan. It does not refer to Sir H. Jackson's own memorandum, every condition of which was fulfilled.

THE AGREEMENT OF THE EXPERTS.

Now I come to the agreement of the experts to carry out their own. When an agreement is reached by one who is a party to and by it when enterprise is resolved on the result of which no man can guarantee it is imperative that men should be strictly held to their agreement, and whether they be politicians—(cheers)—or officers of the army and navy they must feel that by their words they are bound. I have never tried to shelter myself behind the naval authorities or did Kitchener in regard to naval operations, but no one has a right to say that a final and expert opinion was not marshalled, massed, and arranged behind the Admiralty action. The methods pursued by an inquiry of trying to ascertain whether the experts were enthusiasts or cordially towards an enterprise long after it had failed and become involved in prejudices and when a search is being made for critics, are pernicious in the last degree to the efficient and resolute conduct of their affairs—(cheers),—and render mutual confidence and common action impossible.

LORD FISHER'S PART.

Most important of all I am dealing with the agreement of experts—is Lord Fisher. In the only paragraph in the report in which I am criticised at all—and I am not complaining of the treatment the Commission accorded me—we are told that I urged Lord Fisher to give a silent but manifestly very reluctant assent to the operation. I did nothing of the sort, urged him to the experts gave their views. The present undertaking the operation, but what was the good of a silent assent from me? He had to do the job, to order the ships, to steam and the guns to fire. Suppose that I had failed to persuade Lord Fisher to undertake the operation. There would have been no need for him to altercate or resign, or even argue or to speak in the Council, although he was quite free to do so, unless he wished, because nothing that was said in the Council could alter his complete and absolute discretionary power to undertake or not an operation of this character. Unless he agreed to undertake it it could not possibly go forward. If Lord Fisher had said to me that he could not do it or would not do it for this reason or for no reason at all, I should have gone back to the Prime Minister and the War Council and said: "We cannot carry out your wishes in regard to the bombardment, as the First Sea Lord does not agree to undertake the operation, and the Admiralty can do nothing to help you in the Mediterranean." Then it would be for the War Council themselves or for the Prime Minister to settle whether they would have a new Board of Admiralty or abandon the project altogether. Lord Fisher did not decline, but agreed.

He and I and the Chief of the Staff—it is not possible to have a more perfect authority—went over together to the War Council and announced that we would undertake the charge which they so earnestly desired us to undertake. Lord Fisher was asked whether he definitely agreed to undertake it, and he replied "I undertook it unreservedly at that time." Lord Fisher kept his word. He exerted himself to the utmost to carry out the operation, and even offered to go out himself when the naval attack had reached its critical stage. It was not until a new situation arose and the commander on the spot was no longer willing to go on with the operation that Lord Fisher said he would not press it and that our differences for the first time began.

I want to know whether this is not an account of a perfectly simple series of transactions, and does not constitute unshakable ground for the action of the Admiralty? You have no right to go behind these solemn agreements and definite plans, and search for those doubts and misgivings which arise in every breast when these great hazards of war are decided. No one who has not had to take these decisions can know the doubts which surge in every man's heart when he knows an order is going to be given as the result of which great ships may be lost, great interests permanently ruined, and hundreds, if not thousands, of men are sent to their last account. What is the public advantage of leaving the sure ground of definite agreement and going to all those odd expressions of opinion and questions of the degree of emotional enthusiasm with which the experts gave their views? The process pursued by the Commission and the impression given by their narrative constitute, if they were true, a most humiliating reflection on the chiefs of the great service on which our safety depends. Here are six men, important admirals in the navy, three of them have held the position of Sea Lord, one of them is Chief of the Staff to-day, and some are men with a reputation for strength of personality almost world-wide. We are invited to believe that here was a plan from which they were all averse, which was full of technical errors, and yet not one of these great officers has the gumption to put his finger on a defect in the plan, and not one has the manhood to stand up to the First Lord and say "I can have nothing to do with it." If that were true it would constitute a most humiliating reflection. We are asked to believe that they carry their subservience to such a point that not only did they say, "We acquiesce," but expressed their views in these long technical staff plans which were the basis of our action. Is it not much more reasonable, natural, and agreeable to the probabilities to believe that these officers were all of them in different ways greatly attracted to the plan, to believe that they had solid hopes that it would succeed, that they thought the proposals technically sound, and were willing and anxious to make exertions for the common cause, realising the difficulties in which we stood at that time?

THE MOST FORMIDABLE CRITICISM.

Carried away by his sanguine temperament, Mr. Churchill went on, he always insisted upon obtaining written assents to the suggestions put forward. (Laughter.) Many more important things had been decided with less thorough marshalling of authority. When the fleet was sent to its war station on July 29, 1914, he submitted the proposal to the Prime Minister only, and he told no one else. (Cheers.) The most formidable criticism in the Commissioners' report was that the naval operations in the Dardanelles compromised the chances of a joint attack later, but there was at that time no available force except a naval force, and no operation which was practicable except a naval operation. The Commission laid down the principle about experts that you must always overrule the expert when he is wrong, and never when he is right. (Loud laughter.) The Commission believed there was a considerable army and considerable ammunition available, and they clearly indicated that it should have been sent early in the year to the East. He agreed, and he expressed this view in a definite written memorandum. But the military authorities of the day did not agree, and they were only compelled to part with the troops by the very greatest duress and the stress of events.

In the naval operations there was very little loss of life and hardly any loss of treasure. They were vessels which had already been scrapped. These old vessels under sentence of death sought to change the history of the world, and by shortening the war save millions of lives. Surely it would be better to employ them in fighting for the greatest prize ever offered to the navy than to allow them to rust away on the scrap-heap? As to the loss of life, God forbid he should underrate that. But everything was relative. Compared with the losses in the military operations and compared with the prize which would have been won the loss of life was singularly small.

WHAT WAS GAINED.

What was gained by the attack? It relieved the Russian Grand Duke instantaneously. The whole attitude of Bulgaria was altered in favour of the Allies. The imminent danger to Serbia was averted for the time being. Greece had almost joined us. Italy was brought into the war on our side. They could judge from these facts what would have been the consequences of success. It was a torment to dwell upon them. How near the naval attack was to success history would tell. The responsibility for the failure would not rest wholly with those who advocated the operations. There was a strong undercurrent of opinion, both in France and this country, which was opposed to the operations. Against that terrible underflow nothing could make headway. It was one long, agonising struggle to get every ship, every soldier, every gun, and every round of ammunition for the Dardanelles.

The light of victory was shining plainly before them, and the path was clearly illuminated. Yet they could not get the strength, power, and force to follow the path. He did not doubt the verdict of history. Commissions might condemn those who tried to pass the Dardanelles, but our children would keep their condemnation for those who did not rally to their aid. (Cheers).

Mr. Clyde (Lord Advocate), a member of the Commission, reminded the House that they were enjoined to report "as soon as may be," and said the passages cited from the evidence represented what they thought were the opinions of witnesses, though he admitted the method of presenting the results of the inquiry lent itself to criticism. There were points on which he could make no answer until the day came, if it ever did, when the whole evidence could be published. It was easy to make an appeal with regard to any criticism of Lord Kitchener; but were they to remain silent? It was easy, too, to say the Commission were wrong when they had not the means of bringing the question to the test by means of the evidence. The real point was that raised at the beginning of the debate with regard to the presentation and publication of the report without the whole of the evidence and for that neither the Government nor the Commission were responsible. That was the inevitable result of the act for which Mr. Asquith was responsible. It would be a great facility to the Commission if the House were to indicate that they did not want any further evidence and report.

Mr. S. McNeill (N—Donegal) stated that in the whole of his long Parliamentary experience he had never known a report come up for discussion until the evidence was presented. He pitied the effort of the Lord Advocate to justify the procedure of the Government.

The motion for the adjournment was then withdrawn.

HOSPITAL SHIP "NABHA."

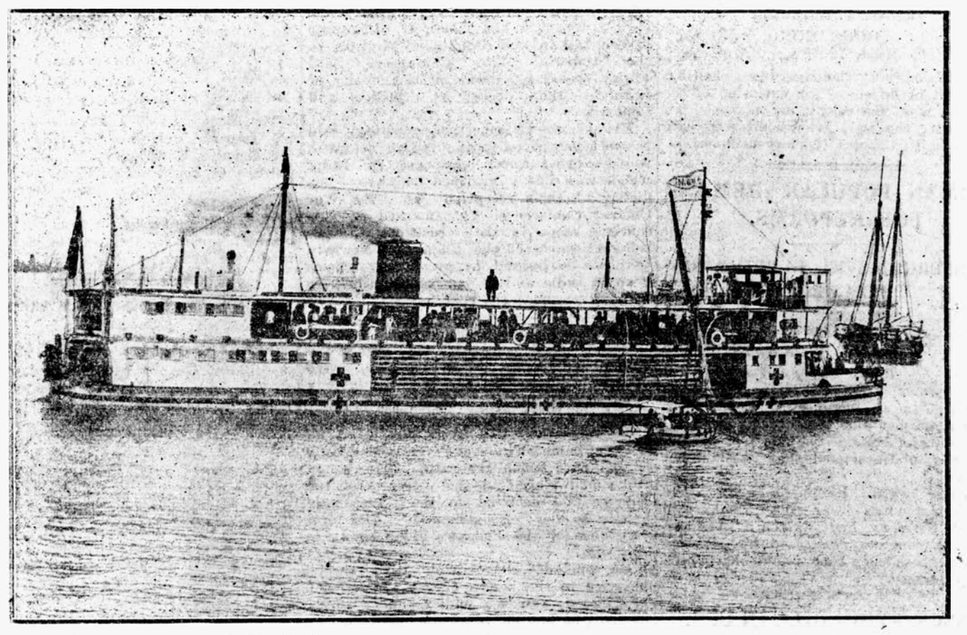

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The vessel which has been presented to the Government by H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha underwent a successful trial trip yesterday. She has been fitted out by Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co.

"THE RUSSIAN VICTORY."

ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR EUROPE AND THE WORLD.

Under the heading of "The Russian Victory" the "New Statesman" discusses the significance of the Revolution for Europe, the world and the principles of freedom and democracy.

If the first promise of the Russian Revolution be fulfilled, it is surely the greatest event that has happened or is likely to happen in the lifetime of any of us. In itself it was not unexpected, but the form it has taken, the strength and quality and consequences of it, far exceed anything that would have been thought possible a few weeks since.

There has been a good deal of talk in the Press of this country of the danger of the Revolution going too far. A much greater danger, as it seems to us, is that the "moderates," supported by such foreign expressions of opinion, may attempt to check and stifle the natural development of a great democratic movement. The further that movement goes, short of actual anarchy—of which there is as yet no threat or sign—the better reason shall we of the West have to rejoice over the triumph of the ideas for which we stand. We are fighting for freedom and democratic principles of government; why should we wish to set limits to the application of those principles in Russia? Yet quite a large section of the English Press has been nervously busy during the past week advising the Russian nation not to embrace democracy too suddenly, to try no rash experiments, to be content, for instance, with the present Duma until "after the war," and above all not to sever relations altogether with the Romanov dynasty. There have even been attempts to whitewash the character and record of the late Tsar, in whose favour there is scarcely one word of truth that can be spoken. A more contemptible figure or one less deserving of sympathy it would be difficult to imagine. They speak even of his "patriotism"—the "patriotism" of a man who for two years has been betraying his country in the supposed interests of his family! What reason have his subjects to revere either him or his House? When the new Government decided that he must abdicate, it was a great day for Russia, but it was possibly an even greater day when they decided that the supreme command of the Russian armies was not, after all, to be entrusted to his uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas. For that decision, if it means anything, and if it stands, means the end of the dynasty. The House of Romanov is, and while it exists must always be, the main prop of the House of Hohenzollern. Which of the two most urgently needs to be destroyed in the interests of human freedom is an academic question about which opinions may differ. But both sooner or later must go the same way; and if as a result of last week's events the world has really got rid of one of them, the war, whatever its outcome in other directions, will not have been fought in vain.

It is not, of course, for foreigners, even though they be Allies, to advise the Russian people to adopt forthwith a Republican form of Government. All we are entitled to do is to assure them that if that be their choice they will have the fullest moral support and sympathy of the overwhelming majority of the people of this country as well as of France and America, and the Alliance will thenceforward be bound by ties incomparably stronger than any which have hitherto held it together; for the British Empire, though it may one day perhaps be the last monarchy in existence, is in sentiment and practic, in all but name, a Republic. If, on the other hand, they choose eventually to re-establish the Monarchy in a limited constitutional form, their decision will be accepted in the West, not perhaps with quite the same enthusiasm, but with complete confidence in their knowledge of what is best for their own country. What, however, seems essential is that the new form of Government, whatever it may be, should be established at the earliest possible moment on what is the only sure foundation for any Government, the declared will of the people. Until a sovereign representative assembly elected on the broadest practicable franchise has come into existence there can be no real stability in the Government of Russia. In periods of grave danger and national stress, as history has sometimes shown, a single dictator may retain even for years the confidence of a nation; but a self-constituted oligarchy—and that is what the "Provisional Government" would become if it decided to postpone its appeal to the people—can never hope to do so. The essence of democratic government is that the rulers can be changed by the will of the people; but at the present moment in Russia there exists no machinary by which that will can find expression. A Government which can only be changed by fresh revolution, however wise and patriotic it may strive to be, is a standing menace alike to itself and to the people whom it rules. Such a Government, deriving its authority neither from tradition nor from a popular mandate, but solely from itself, cannot be either strong or efficient; it is the natural prey of the demagogue on the one hand or of the ambitious soldier on the other; it is impossible that it should enjoy that sense of domestic security which is the most indispensable requisite for the successful organisation of a national struggle against an external foe. We believe that those who, professing intimate knowledge of Russia, declare that 95 per cent. of the Russians are still devotees of the Tsardom and narrow Orthodoxy, have overlooked the profound changes of the past two years; but if they are right there is all the more reason that the people should be consulted before things are done which might provoke a reaction. Until authority in Russia rests on a broad and calculable democratic basis there will always be imminent danger of reactions and counter-revolutions. For these reasons we most sincerely hope that no more will be heard of the suggestion that the elections and the establishment of the new Constitution might conveniently be postponed until after the war.

If the Revolution is allowed to develop freely and naturally to its logical conclusion, it is hard to exaggerate the gain that will accrue to the cause of the Allies, which as we believe is the cause of civilisation. The European situation will be transformed. It is possible to speak more frankly now in certain respects than we have been able to during the past two years. The paramount necessity of beating Germany has forced us to hope for a Russian victory. Yet it could not be denied that if that victory were to bring added power and territory and prestige to the Government of the Tsar, as it might well have done, it would be a misfortune only a little less disastrous than a Russian defeat. In the background there has been always the possibility that the natural affinities of blood and interest which exist between the Hohenzollerns and the Romanovs would lead sooner or later to a return to the Bismarckian policy of mutual insurance. There was little doubt that if Germany after the war set herself to the task of coming to an understanding with the Russia of the old *régime* she would succeed; and then the democracies of Western Europe would be faced with an even greater menace than the one they are now fighting against. It was a menace which might never develop and which it was impossible to take practically into account; but equally it was impossible to forget it. With full representative government established in Russia whether under monarchical or republican form the danger ceases to exist. What is more, the German danger itself is immensely mitigated. An ambitious, militarist, anti-democratic Germany with a great autocratic Empire looming as it were behind her, hostile perhaps in some respects, but fundamentally at one with her on the great issues of liberty and democracy would have out an altogether different figure from a Germany which will find itself after the war almost the last refuge of those theories and traditions of the divine right of kings which are the chief obstacle to the development of a progressive and peaceful Europe.

If all goes well, the reaction in Germany must inevitably be profound. The power of the Throne will be shaken to its foundations; it will no longer have a background against which it can pose as a comparatively modern and enlightened institution; the Reichstag will be left as the most primative and powerless representative body in Europe. Will it be content to remain so? It is impossible to believe it. Similarly the Prussian military caste must tend to lose its influence, nine-tenths of which has hitherto rested on a quite genuine and widespread fear of the military despotism which held sway just across Germany's Eastern frontier. In other words, the Russian Revolution has secured for us already half the fruits we have hoped to gain by victory. It is, indeed, for the Allies the equivalent of a great victory. And more than that; for no victory could have given us the promise we now have of a new Europe in which, whatever may happen, the main principles for which we are fighting will be assured an ultimate and permanent predominance. The promise has, of course, still to be fulfilled; the history of the Russian Revolution has not only still to be written, it has still to be made; but its prospects are wholly bright. We can hardly yet realise, perhaps, its full significance; yet even now we can see that in relation to the future peace and welfare of Europe what is happening this month in France and Mesopotamia and on the seas is of comparatively little moment beside what is happening in Russia. For two continents the death knell of absolutism is being sounded.

A WONDERFUL FLESH BUILDER FOR THIN PEOPLE.

It is generally admitted that the formation of flesh depends largely upon the power of assimilation, and all physicians agree that people who assimilate their food properly are always well and firmly developed without being excessively fat. If everyone possessed perfect assimilation, there would be no thin, scraggy men or women, and it is extremely interesting to note that specialists are now advising the use of a highly concentrated food product known as Phormoid, which possesses remarkable properties for strengthening the nerve tissues and increasing the power of assimilation, thus making it possible for the thinnest of men or women to put on flesh in the most rapid manner. Being supplied in tablets (which may be eaten like a wafer) it is very pleasant and easy to take, and undoubtedly the most effective and inexpensive method of increasing one's weight and improving one's appearance.

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GENERAL MAUDE'S CAREER.

MESOPOTAMIA HIS FOURTH CAMPAIGN.

An interesting record of the career of Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stanley Maude, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*, whose rapid advance in Mesopotamia resulted in the retaking of Kut and the capture of Bagdad appears in the "United Service Gazette." It says that he had previously done some good work in the present war, in the course of which he was wounded on the Western Front in April, 1915. He is now taking part in what may be considered his fourth campaign if we reckon France as one, his previous war service having been in connection with the Soudan operations and the South African War. He was mentioned in Viscount French's despatches for work in France, and was rewarded with the C.B. in February, 1915. The K.C.B. was conferred upon him a few weeks ago.

Born on June 24, 1864, he is the youngest son of the late General Sir F. Maude, G.C.B., V.C., and after being educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he entered the Coldstream Guards as Lieutenant on February 6, 1884. He had not long to wait for active service, as in the following year he was with the Coldstreamers in the Soudan Expedition to Suakin, under General Gerald Graham. Lieut. Maude took part in the action at Hasheen on March 20, when several of Osman Digna's positions on the hills were captured; and in repelling the attack on the convoy on March 24. When General Graham arrived at Tamai after the action (in which Lieut. Maude participated) the enemy had deserted it and it was decided to destroy the place to prevent further attacks from the Arabs. For his services in campaign Lieut. Maude received the medal with clasp and the bronze star.

From March 6, 1888, to March 6, 1902, he was Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, and he got promotion to Captain on August 28, 1895. He passed through the Staff College in 1896 and received his first Staff appointment on January 1, 1897, when he became Brigade Major for the Home District, which position he retained until December 12, 1899, having reached field rank on February 5 of that year.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African War had commenced and Major Maude was selected for service in that country as Brigade Major to the Guards Brigade, his appointment running from February 11, 1900, to March 8, 1901. During that period he took part in considerable fighting beginning with the advance on Kimberley. He was present in the operations in the Orange Free State including the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Karee Siding, Vet River (May 5 and 6), and Zand River. He also shared in the operations in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. After the capture of Pretoria, Lord Roberts decided to release the prisoners at Waterval, numbering some 3,000, and Colonel Porter's brigade was ordered to do the work. Major Maude commanded a squadron of the Greys which was sent forward by Colonel Porter from the cavalry camp north-west of Pretoria to explore the ground. On reaching Onderste Poort where the railway passes through a range of hills half way between Wonderboom and Waterval, the squadron had a skirmish with some Boers posted there by De la Rey, who was preparing to resist the attempt at rescue with a force of 2,000 men and four guns on the ridge near Waterval. After putting to flight the Boer outposts Major Maude advanced through the Poort to a place within sight of the camp where he was met by a throng of prisoners who had overpowered the Boer guard on his appearance and were surging tumultuously over the plain towards Major Maude's Squadron. As soon as the prisoner appeared on the sky line the Boers greeted them with shells from their guns. Major Maude moved out to the right to cover them and three more squadrons were sent to the rescue by Colonel Porter who had reached. Onderste Poort. The prisoners were brought down safely without further incident and were picked up by the train from Petoria Major Maude was present in the action at Diamond Hill (June 11 and 12) and afterwards shared in the operations East of Pretoria (July to November 29, 1900). In the attack on Zilikates Nek in July, Major Maude was in command of a squadron and a machine gun and was ordered to Commando Nek, the slopes of which place Colonel Alexander with the Scots Greys had been holding since July 7. The operations which subsequently ensued resulted in disaster and the surrender of Colonel Roberts, who had been wounded. Through some misunderstanding Major Maude thinking that Zilikates Nek had been captured by the enemy and receiving no orders in support Colonel Roberts, retired on Pretoria by a road further south. Major Maude was present at the operations West of Pretoria in October, and in the fighting in Cape Colony, South of Orange River, in November. Down to March, 1901, he was participating in the clearing operations in Cape Colony. His Services were mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette September* 10, 1901) and he was rewarded with the Queen's medal with six clasps and the D. S. O.

LATER APPOINTMENTS.

On May 16, 1901, he took up the post of Military Secretary to Lord Minto, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and remained at Ottawa until November 26, 1904. He was made C. M. G. in 1901. He was appointed Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War on October 19, 1905, but retained the appointment for two months only as a change of Government resulted in December. On November 14, 1906, Major Maude was selected to fill a vacancy as D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Coast Defences, Southern Command, and on June 25, got promotion to Lieut.-Colonel. On April 1, 1908, he became General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, 2nd London Division, London District, where he remained until March 31, 1909, when he was appointed Assistant Director of the Territorial Force until 1912, being promoted Colonel on July 19, 1911. In 1912 he was selected for duty on the General Staff, 5th Division, Irish Command, and on February 1, 1914, was appointed General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, in the Department of the Chief of the General Staff at the War Office. When the war broke out in August 1914, Colonel Maude accompanied the British Expeditionary Force to France and was given command of a Brigade, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, and his work earned him mention in despatches and the C.B.

He was promoted Major-General on June 3, 1915, and given the temporary rank of Lieut.-General towards the end of last year, when he was entrusted with the conduct of the present Mesopotamia forces. It has taken him just three months to reach his objective.

FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD AND THE OUTLOOK.

Addressing a meeting of delegates from 40 trade societies in Rochdale and district at Rochdale on Mar. 25, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., said he was certain that the industrial working class movement must, after the war, supplement its workshop action by political action, says the "Manchester Guardian." What they had to do was to convince trade unionists that, whatever has happened during the last two and a half years, they must renew their faith in political activity, and get back to that frame of mind which enabled them to see that politics supplement trade unionism. A workman was not fully organised unless to his weapon of trade unionism he added the weapon of the ballot-box.

For years an idea has been growing that the workman should become more and more a mere part of the great complicated mechanism of production, that he should have very little liberty in the workshop, and that he should have his wages determined by economic markets. So long as they dealt with men it was their duty to see that they were treated as men, and consequently the trade union movement was up against this problem. The question how the wage-earners were going to control the workshops was now one of a practical character, and was one of the results of the war. They must now settle down and devise schemes of workshop control by which the men will be solely responsible for seeing that their increased efficiency is used for the benefit of the workmen.

With new methods of work and organisation, and very likely a new fiscal system, when the war was over, it would be impossible to say to the employer they would go back to pre-war times. He had no faith in the wolf lying down with the lamb when the war was over, and they would require the vigilance of foxes if labour was not outdone by capitalists every time.

FRENCH AERO-CLUB'S WORK IN THE WAR.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Aero Club of France, which was held on March 30, that 50 members have been killed, 31 have been wounded, three have disappeared, 19 have been made prisoners of war, of whom two have escaped and three have been repatriated. M. Rodolphe Soreau, who presided, paid a touching tribute to the glorious dead, and recalled those who have been cited for their services in the war and have been decorated or promoted. Fifteen, it appeared, have received the Medaille Militaire, 177 have figured in the Order of the Day, 142 have been given higher rank, and no fewer than 51 have been nominated to the Legion of Honour.

(Continued from column 5.)

although it will, we are sure, be much larger, since Aligarh alone has to refuse admission to many more every year—the community will save three thousand rupees per mensem, or thirty-six thousand rupees per annum, which works out to more than seven per cent. per annum on the five lakhs invested. In other words within a period of fifteen years the community will practically get back the whole of the money invested, and a College with its buildings, boarding houses and invaluable educational work, to boot, in the bargain. This College, it is hoped, will be a precursor of other similar efforts in the field of education, and should this be so, the happy time should not be far distant when every child of the community would be able to partake of the benefits of higher education without having to depend on outside help.

QUESTION OF LOCALITY.

Next comes the question of a suitable locality for the proposed institution. Several reasons, doubtless, seem to point to Aligarh, but on careful consideration, we are of opinion that it would be advisable to select another and a more suitable place. It is, therefore, proposed to locate the College at a place known for its salubrious climate and pleasant surroundings. The site chosen should also be one that is free from all kinds of political influences and communal dissensions, and if it is a cheap place for the necessaries of daily life, that would be an additional point in its favour. Dehra Dun seems to be the place which supplies these desiderata. This, however, is not a final decision, and when other and more urgent requirements have been met, the question of site may be settled may be at some distance from Aligarh, but it will be united to it in spirit, as it will follow in the footsteps of Aligarh in many ways.

TO BE NAMED AFTER BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

We are desirous that the honoured and respected name of Her Highness should be associated with the new institution, for which we cannot suggest a more auspicious name than "The Sultania College."

A NEW ALIGARH.

SCHEME FOR SULTANIA COLLEGE AT DEHRA DUN.

We publish below extracts from the scheme for a new Mahomedan College, to be established at Dehra Dun, which has been drawn up and issued by Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Hazikul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. M. Nasim, Dr. Abdur Rahman Bijnori, Prince Hamidulla Khan of Bhopal and Mufti Anwarul Huq.

Of all educational problems that of Higher education is the most difficult. Casting a look on this vast continent, one finds the College at Aligarh to be the only denominational institution which can be regarded as making appreciable efforts to satisfy the growing educational needs of the Mussalman community. And whilst the unrivalled position of the Aligarh College is a source of legitimate pride to all of us the fact of its being the only institution of its kind is, at the same time, a sure indication of our educational bankruptcy. It is true that there is a Muslim College at Lahore and another at Peshawar, but the usefulness of these institutions is limited to the provinces to which they belong, Aligarh being the only place which can be called the educational centre of the Mussalman community. That one single institution cannot go a long way to satisfy the needs of a people spread over fifteen lakhs of square miles, is only too obvious.

INCREASING COST OF EDUCATION.

There is, moreover, the great difficulty of expenses, which have, of recent years, risen to such proportions that it is becoming increasingly difficult for Mussalmans of the middle classes to send their boys to existing Colleges. And these boys, the most promising and diligent ones of the community, boys on whom the future of the community principally depends, are thus often denied the benefits of higher education. It is generally the Muslim student who is adversely affected by certain restrictions on admission, such as the passing of the examination in higher divisions, which some Colleges have had to impose owing to their accommodation being insufficient to meet the demand. These are some of the reasons why the number of Muslim students, although higher in the secondary schools, and in certain parts of the country, (e. g Rohilkhand) proportionately equal to their Hindu brethren, shows such a marked disparity in the College classes a fact of which the Director of Public Instruction in the United Provinces has made special mention in his annual reports.

TO BE FOUNDED ON A BASIS OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

The scheme that we are now laying before the community will be a test of its capacity for self-help, and we do trust we shall not meet with imperfect success. After careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that there are two obstacles in the way of higher education so far as the Mussalmans are concerned; the rise of expenses at the Colleges generally, and lack of accommodation at Aligarh in particular. To overcome these difficulties we propose that a New Arts College, on the model of the residential system at Aligarh, be established for the benefit of those students who, for one reason or another, are refused admission by the hundred to the Aligarh College every year. The proposed College, while giving the best possible education, will be run on very economical lines and it is intended that self-sacrifice should be the foundation on which it is raised. The idea is that the expenses of a student at the proposed College should be considerably less than the average expenses at Aligarh or any Government institution. In order to attain this result we require the services of some high-minded members of our community, who in addition to being thoroughly qualified and well trained for professorial work, should also be imbued with a spirit of self-sacrifice, such as would make them forego all their bright propects and material advantages elsewhere for the sake of disinterested service in the cause of their community. As a recompense for their work in the College the professors will have to be content with a nominal wage, for it is manifest that the only way of reducing the expenses of students is to keep down the general expenditure of the institution, and the salaries of the Staff always constitute the greater part of the recurring expenditure of a College. If, therefore, we can secure such selfless professors as would accept a low wage, the difficulty of expenses would be greatly obviated, and the task of providing higher education to boys of the middle classes considerably lightened.

FIVE LAKHS TO START WITH.

It is obvious that funds will be necessary for the initial outlay on buildings, and the recurring expenditure will have to be provided for. The requirements of the institution in these respects are estimated at 5 lakhs, and it is for our community to provide us with this amount. The estimated budget of the proposed College is appended to this appeal and explains the necessary details. Those who have experience of educational institutions will probably consider the sum of 5 lakhs insufficient, and were it not for the fact that the new institution is to be founded on principles of economy and self-sacrifice, even double this amount would hardly have sufficed to start a first class College. For our present needs, however, we believe that five lakhs will be sufficient. Apart from the moral and intellectual benefits likely to accrue from this College, we shall find, looking at the whole project from a business point of view, that the money spent on the proposed institution will yield nearly double the profit that it would, were the amount deposited in a bank or invested in a trade. If the monthly expenses of a student at the new College are estimated at fifteen rupees less than the usual expenses at other institutions, and the number of students be taken as two hundred at the very lowest computation,—

(Continued in Column 4.)

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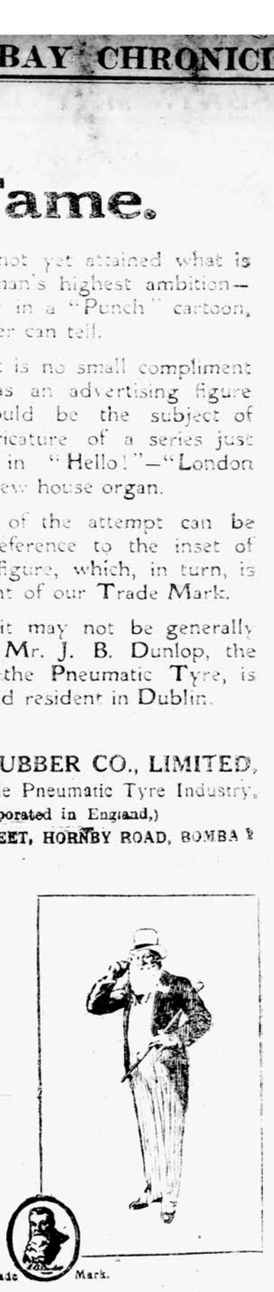

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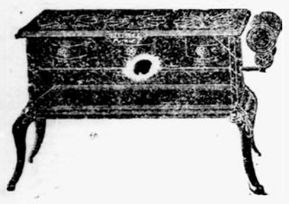

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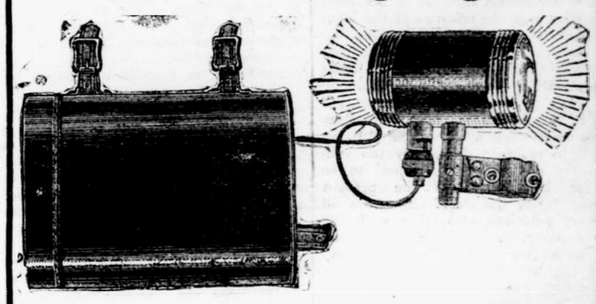

Away with those dim, unreliable and greasy candles. Use Electric Lamps in your Carriages and Buggies.
No stopping to buy candles or matches.
They require no matches to light them and will stand any weather, wind and vibration and remain neat and clean always.
No stopping by Police for blown out candles.
Just turn a switch and get a beautiful clear light ahead and a red signal behind.
Forget all troubles attached to candle lights.
Fitted with a battery that lasts one to two years with average use, in a substantial Teak box.

Price	Rs.	35-0-0	a pair complete.
Better Quality ..	„	40-0-0	„ „
Best Quality	„	50-0-0	„ „
Spare batteries ..	„	16-0-0	for any of the above sets.

Prices are for complete lights including fixing brackets, batteries, battery boxes, etc., etc.
Eastern Electric and Trading Co., Karachi.
Telegrams: "ELECTRIC," KARACHI.

Cadbury's Chocolates
JUST ARRIVED.
King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.
Mongini Brothers,
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[Est. 1895.]
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Telephone 2236
SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.
Telegrams 'Calmness.'
225-7, KALBADEVI ROAD
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. and all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.
In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

HIGH LIFE
THE TRUE TEST
OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever,
Sterling Silver Rs. 30;
Ditto with Radium Dial;
Rs. 35;
Catalogue on application.
MADORINA
WATCH Co., Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD;
BOMBAY;

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List Free on Application.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.
Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube
Agents Wanted:
Menois Gold Pills Agency,
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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Manager.

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is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.
A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.
HUXLEYS NERVIGOR
of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.
Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

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